

JPRS-UPS-84-049

25 May 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM

SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

FBIS

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25 May 1984

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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Economics

COMMENTS ON LETTER TO EDITOR CONCERNING CONSTRUCTION DEFICIENCIES

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 February 1984 carries on page 4 a 250-word article entitled "They Are Waiting for the Building To Get Old." The author, H. Ghalumyan, states that in the southwestern part of Yerevan thousands of people celebrated the important event of receiving a new apartment. Huge piles of rock and debris--remnants of construction which was completed long ago--were left lying on the ground next to the newly constructed multistory apartment buildings, however, and gave the area an unattractive appearance. The author noted this situation while following up on letters to the editor by tenants expressing their concern and annoyance at problems with their apartment buildings. One complaint was that water was leaking in and flooding the basements. Inspectors responding to tenant complaints said that it was impossible to prevent the water from coming in. Now tenant concern is over not only water-filled basements but also structural weakening.

At first the author suspected that the complaints were exaggerated, but an on-site inspection showed that the situation was even worse than described. There was a large ditch running between the buildings which had branched out, with two branches approaching the basements, and two others flowing unimpeded into the building courtyards. It was practically impossible to exit from the back of the building. It was impossible to inspect the basements, since they were filled with water. Inspecting another building, the author found that the basement was filled with water approximately 1-1.5 meters deep. Water was leaking out of pipes. The apartment building is only 7 years old, and the tenants were told that major repairs are out of the question when a building is so new.

Political Affairs

POOR ORGANIZATION LEADS TO POOR PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 22 January 1984 p 1 carries a 1,300-word lead editorial on a recent plenum of the CC AzCP discussing discipline, organization and cadres in production. While successes in meeting the plan have been laudable, "serious shortcomings in various sectors have emerged. It is an unsatisfactory situation when a number of ministries and chief administrations have been unable to guarantee quotas required for the Five-Year plan through the growth rate of production." It is added that "the major cause for this is poor work organization, a weak feeling of responsibility on the part of accountable individuals and the ineffective exploitation of labor and natural resources. Some enterprise leaders have not even refrained from attempts to reduce the plan in the course of the year. The plenum has demanded that a definitive end be put to situations in which plans are changed."

BOOK SALUTES 'CHEKISTS OF AZERBAIJAN'

[Editorial Report] Baku COMMUNIST in Azeri 27 January 1984 p 4 carries a 1,050-word review by Nizamaddin Babayev of "Chekists of Azerbaijan" (Azerneshr, 1983: edited by General-Major Z. M. Yusifov) which "has attempted to illuminate the basic stages of this honorable history through which our chekists have passed in 60 years on the basis of documents, essays and stories. While the documents, memoirs and other materials are varied, the factors unifying them are principled partyism and objective historicity." It is concluded that "the way of life and revolutionary traditions of the brave strugglers in the book will become a credible example to our contemporaries in this difficult and complex world and will become a moral memorial for the patriotic education of the coming generations."

CHERNENKO SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN AZERI

[Baku COMMUNIST IN Azeri 4 January 1984 p 3]

[Text] "Azerneshr has published a collection of selected speeches and articles in Azeri by K. U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and Secretary of the CC CPSU.

"The book contains selected speeches and articles from 1971 until December 1980. Works included in this collection illuminate basic problems relevant

to the activity of the CPSU, perfecting the administrative system of a socialist society and questions of CPSU foreign policy activities. The author touches on both theoretical and practical questions.

"The book is intended for the broad circle of party, soviet and economic workers and activists."

BETTER LAW ENFORCEMENT URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 13 January 1984 p 2 carried a 3,300-word article by Ibragim Ismayylov, Chairman of the AzSSR Supreme Court, on the necessity of closer collaboration of law enforcement authorities, labor collectives and comradesly courts. K. M. Bagirov, "talking about serious shortcomings in the activity of investigative, militia and procuracy organs and the courts, and duties connected to these, demanded a significant strengthening of party influence on their administrative organs and a basic improvement of work with cadres." It is noted that "at this time the labor collective itself will be transformed into an active combatant against crime and closely participate in the implementation of justice. It is known that, as a result of theft and waste of state and public property, misconduct and negligence on the job, millions are lost to the state every year. In most cases such crimes are committed before the eyes of the collective over a long period. Despite this, in some cases no one prevents them, and, as a consequence, conditions are created for the theft of state property. One has to take into consideration that this kind of crime, under conditions of international tension, exerts a negative effect on man's education along with weakening the economic strength of a socialist society and reduces the efforts of the labor collective to nothing." Yet, it is found that "in some labor collectives no militant fervor is felt and the necessary efforts to expose such crimes on time are not applied. Situations in which hooliganism, murder, bribery and other major crimes occur prove that propaganda and preventive work is weak." With regard to the comradesly courts, "a careless approach to crime considered to be of lesser importance can result in regrettable results in the future. Not taking effective measures against minor crimes committed today creates the possibility for a greater crime to be committed tomorrow. Thus, the comradesly courts should not consider their work to be of secondary importance but should make broad use of the authority vested in them by law." It is added that "there is still much work to be done in this sector. There are comradesly courts that from the time of their appointment until today have not examined one case nor used the rights granted to them by the law. In a number of organizations comradesly courts have not been established although they are needed." Noting that the new law on labor collectives was at the initiative of Geydar Aliyev, it is stressed that "the party, by creating conditions hostile to every kind of violation in production and taking measures to improve working and living conditions, is giving primary importance to raising the role of the labor collective, workers' meetings and comradesly courts."

MEDIA ASKED TO BE MORE ACTIVE IN BUILDING COMMUNISM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 15 January 1984 p 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of the media. "Publicistic

works have a serious public importance only when they are connected to the thought and feeling of the people and the daily concerns of the society; only then do they contribute to the solution of actual problems in building communism." Yet, "a number of articles and books cannot be called active, effective publicistics. Situations such as sloganism, monotony, banal descriptions of facts and events, a lack of enthusiasm for known truths and deep, logical analyses which cause the reader to think, etc. were noted at the June plenum of the CC CPSU to not have been completely eliminated. This is certainly a shortcoming of the editors."

Economics

PROGRESS TO BE SPEEDED UP IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 January 1984 p 2 carries a 1,400-word article by A. Ahmadov in which it is noted that "expediting scientific-technical progress in construction occupies an important place among the duties placed before the December (1983) plenum of the CC AzCP," and it is added that "a primary result of technical progress must be a reduction in the expenditure of materials." Recent analysis has shown that "all possibilities for the reduction of material expenditures in the profitable selection of building types are not being fully exploited. The question of broadening home building by industrial principles must be examined from all angles." Also, "not enough work has been done in exploiting solar energy and geothermal waters in heating buildings, and the extension of ductless heat networks is not finding its reflection in planning, the replacement of steel pipes by polyethylene pipes is not being done widely, and methodological recommendations with regard to periodic accounting of the work rate of water systems heating public buildings are not often being used." Finally, "improving the quality of planning must become a primary question."

KOLKHOZ ROLE IN ECONOMIC PROGRESS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 20 January 1984 p 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of kolkhoz ispolkom accounting reports. In them "special thought must be given to decreasing material and labor expenditure, reducing product cost, increasing profitability and strengthening work discipline. Intensification of every sector of production and raising work quality and efficiency must become basic objectives. The application of the brigade contract principle, scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience, the broadening of internal accounting, the organization of socialist competition and other questions must be discussed in detail. Social questions must occupy an important place in the meetings. In short, the strategy of the enterprise and its requirements in the new year must be completely clear to every kolkhoznik. But experience shows that reports are sometimes hastily prepared and superficial, and that the participation of all kolkhozniks in the evaluation of work done in the preparation of measures for the period ahead of them is not assured. An end must be put to this abnormal situation once and for all."

MEETING ON EXPEDITING TECHNICAL PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 21 January 1984 p 3 carries a 300-word Averinform report on a joint meeting of the history, economics, philosophy and legal section and the literature, language and fine arts section of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences at which "duties of scholars in the academy's scientific administration and the higher schools of the republic in the sector of fulfilling the decrees of the June (1983) plenum of the CC CPSU, the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers 'On expediting scientific-technical progress in the economy,' and decrees of the July and December (1983) plenums of the CC CPSU were discussed." In the report of J. B. Guliyev, Vice-President of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, it was noted that "social scientists' help in fulfilling actual duties put forth by the party was still slight; they are little occupied with socio-economic questions of scientific-technical progress and the scope and sophistication of their work does not conform to contemporary processes in the development of the republic's economy." It was added that "scholars must define the correct ways and directions of further increasing industry and agriculture in Azerbaijan and lay the scientific basis for effectively increasing productive forces" as well as "helping to raise the ideational-cultural level of the people."

SIBERIA, FAR EAST ATTRACT AZERBAIJANI WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 22 January 1984 p 2 carries a 1,400-word interview with Y. Bunyadov, deputy chairman of the AzSSR State Labor Committee, on sending Azerbaijani workers and their families to the Far East and Siberia. "In recent years families have held the basic place among those sent outside the republic to work. Young families are moved voluntarily to kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Amur Oblast. There are now more than 200 families and 1,000 people working and living on enterprises in Mikhaylovsk, Tambovsk and Oktyabrsk rayons." It is added that "the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions, in its turn, has discussed the process of moving families from Azerbaijan to Amur Oblast and welcomed the committee's activities." With regard to 1984 "it is planned to send 150 families to Amur Oblast. There are now 173 Azerbaijani families in Mikhaylovsk and Tambovsk rayons. As for Konstantinovsk Rayon, it will receive our countrymen for the first time as its future residents. All three rayons neighbor each other on the left bank of the Amur River, in the south of the oblast." It is noted that "there must be two or more people capable of working in every family" sent to the area.

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT BEGINS IN HEAVY INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 27 January 1984 p 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial noting that "at the beginning of this year a large-scale economic experiment began in five sectors of industry. Its ultimate goals consist of speeding up the transition of the enterprise to intensive methods, expediting the growth of production and the further improvement of data on the quality of work." It is added that "production organizations and institutions of the electronics industry located in our

republic are also participating in the economic experiment." The basic problem is that "guaranteeing institutions with material-technical resources on time and sending goods from warehouses and bases on a centralized schedule is quite important since the collectives which have begun to work maintain a daily relationship with hundreds of institutions which are working according to the old plan. As they receive materials and products from them, it leads to a number of difficulties." It is recommended that "stringent controls be placed on meeting the plans of both institutions working under the new conditions and those institutions in other related sectors with regard to the shipment of goods." One key to success in this endeavor is to make sure that freight trains adhere to their schedules and quotas.

SHORTCOMINGS IN OFFSHORE OIL TRUST HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 31 January 1984 p 2 carries a 650-word article by E. Hajyyev of shortcomings at the metals construction factory of the Azerbaijan Sea Oil Installations Construction Trust. "In recent years factory orders related to the increased attention to oil extraction from the sea have grown. But how are these orders fulfilled? Basically, we have to say very badly. Since beginning production of the 800 ton and larger well installations prepared for sea oil workers, the factory has fallen into serious condition and all economic data are lagging behind." The reason is that "the way has been opened to delays in timely preparations, work has remained undone, and there have been delays in the training of cadres and in mastering technical processes. As a result, production and planning discipline have been violated." The problem is that "the help of the Scientific Research Institute for the Planning of Sea Oil Installations, which is directly involved in the technical progress of the factory, is weak." It is added that "the selection, location and training of cadres is also in an unsatisfactory state." It is proposed that workers be given incentives, such as financial and other awards, in order to increase labor productivity and lower product cost.

Social and Cultural Affairs

SEVEN VOLUME LITERARY HISTORY PLANNED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 January 1984 p 3 carries a 550-word article by Yashar Garayev, deputy director for Scientific Affairs of the Nizami Institute of Literature, on publication plans for a seven-volume history of Azerbaijani literature. "As for the publication schedule for the complete seven volumes, our collective has set a target of finishing it in the course of the 70th anniversary of the Great October socialist revolution in 1987." It is noted that "the multi-volumed set will convey a monographic and conceptual character and will present our many-centuried, rich and colorful literary history as a unified process and as a living literary organism which is in a constant state of motion and development which has culminated in the victories of socialist realism." It is added that "for the first time classical and contemporary Southern Azerbaijani literature will be represented by independent essays and portraits."

MIRZA IBRAGIMOV DEFENDS CLASSICAL TRADITION

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 6 January 1984 p 1 carries an 800-word article by Mirza Ibragimov on evaluating classical literary figures and traditions in the press, especially in ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT. "Certainly this complex sector still requires great attention because our life, our culture, our spiritual world and our classical heritage were subjected to a number of pressures both in the time of feudal relations and during the period of imperialistic rule in the East, and has been evaluated through implausible lies, insinuations, unscientific 'opinions' and 'thoughts.' Unfortunately, these warped misconceptions have taken on the shape of 'tradition' and still live on in the minds of a number of scholars." With regard to ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, it is noted that "it is the honorable duty of our newspaper to recall and criticize the anti-scientific, antipeople and antitruth content of these kinds of 'traditions.'"

PLAY INTERPRETS PAST FOR PRESENT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 26 January 1984 p 4 carries a 1,750-word review by Mirza Ibragimov of Nariman Hasanzade's play "The Atabey" which is a poetic drama discussing the role of the Atabey dynastic aspirations in Azerbaijan in the 12th century. With regard to the play's perception of the past, "we must note that relationships to historical events, especially those of the distant past, change often. In other words, different ideas at different times on the history of the country, the establishment of the state and relations with other countries in the 10th or 12th centuries are put forward. These can be accepted only when the new relationship is based on new scientific proofs, materials and facts. It is known that this is not always the case. In the evaluation of certain periods and events in Azerbaijan's ancient and medieval history there is the unfortunate situation wherein ideas change rapidly, and the same event is considered to be either progressive or reactionary." It is noted that this affects writing works of art about the past, "especially those works in which the esthetic generalizations are weak." The play reviewed, which is praised, has as a theme "the ideal of true unity and independence" which the reviewer reinforces for the reader by quoting for the reader the line from the play: "'Aran, Azerbaijan, the entire state must be united under one flag.'"

ROLE OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE IN SCHOOL REFORM

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 27 January 1984 p 2 carries a 1,550-word article by Jamal Ahmadov, Professor at the S. M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University, suggesting improvements to be made in the teaching of the Azeri language and literature in line with the school reform plan proposed by the CPSU. Noting that "our party perceives the literature courses in the school as a component of ideological work," it is added that, among present shortcomings in this, "in recent years the hours devoted to the mother tongue and literature have basically been reduced." It is recommended that at least 2 hours weekly be given to those subjects in the lower grades. With regard to Azerbaijani classical literature, "there are

certain special difficulties in teaching it." While "there are talented young teachers teaching the classical tradition in the higher schools of our republic, there are very few of them. Both middle and higher schools have a great need for scholars and teachers who know and can communicate it. It is no secret that the classics are poorly taught in middle schools because the teaching of the classical heritage in the higher schools does not meet the demands of the day."

CENTRALIZATION OF TEACHERS' CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 28 January 1984 p 3 carries a 1,000-word article by Afat Gurbanov, rector of the V. I. Lenin Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute, in which recommendations with regard to the CPSU document on school reform are made, especially with regard to correspondence schools. "Experience shows that, with the exception of the last 3 years at the V. I. Lenin API, the plan of accepting students in the external division has had shortcomings. This difficulty is also found at other pedagogical institutions." It is proposed that "the establishment of an independent external pedagogical institute in Azerbaijan on the basis of the external division of all the pedagogical institutes is required under the present conditions." Mentioning the fact that there are three advanced teachers training schools in Baku, it is also suggested that "expanding the faculties of these institutes with the authority to become a scientific methodological center" is also recommended.

BETTER TRANSLATIONS DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 7 January 1984 p 4 carries a 600-word summary of recommendations ensuing from the decree of the CC AzCP, "On the situation of translations in the republic and measures to improve them." It is observed that "one of the most important questions is eliminating unsatisfactory situations such as the lack of planning in the translation sector. There must be an exact answer to the question of what and why is something to be translated." It is added that "comments on plans for the preparation of translations from the original, the preparation of translation cadres and the publication of dictionaries and textbooks are relevant." It is also noted that "the question of heightening the artistic level of editors is being raised and the weak demands placed upon them discussed."

'NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL' IN CULTURE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 27 January 1984 p 3 carries a 1,400-word summary by Elchin Mehdiyev of papers given in the "Problems of the Development of International Relations in Spiritual Culture" section of the All-Union Scientific Practical Conference on "National and International Aspects of the Spiritual World of Soviet Man" which was held in Baku at the end of 1983. L. Lych, senior scientific worker at the Institute of History of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences, "gave interesting information on the role of Russian in the life of the Belorussian people and in their communicating with other peoples. He

showed that one of the reasons for the relatively fast mastery of Russian is its proximity to Belorussian." A. Pavlovskiy, senior scientific worker at the Pushkin House of the Institute of Russian Literature of the USSR Academy of Sciences, discussed the national consciousness of writers who "do not write in the mother tongue but in a 'second language'" such as Aytmatov, Zulfikarov, Kim, Pulatov, Rzhinashvili and others, and noted that "it is proof of their deep mastery of Russian culture from the language and esthetic point of view." V. Devitt, scientific worker at the Nizami Azerbaijan Literature Museum, "illuminated the influence of classical Azerbaijani poetry on the works of the Russian poet and translator V. Lugovskoy. As a result of his research, V. Devitt came to the conclusion that V. Lugovskoy's ideas and sources came from the works of thinker-artists like Nizami and Nesimi." It was noted that the papers presented at the conference will be published "in the near future."

ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT ANNIVERSARY MARKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 6 January 1984 p 3 carries a 1,600-word article by Nariman Hasanzade, chief editor of ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, marking the 50th anniversary of the literary weekly newspaper. Noting that "from the first years of the appearance of the newspaper it joined the struggle for the formation of a new Azerbaijani socialist culture and propagated a spirit of faithfulness to revolutionary ideals by operationally responding to all calls of our party." With regard to ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT's circulation, "there are writers and readers of ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, which now has a circulation of 46,000 in the United States, England, Poland, Afghanistan, Turkey, the FRG, Spain, India, Iran, Iraq and a number of other places." It is added that "on our special page called 'Horizons of our Literature' space is regularly given to our writing colleagues who live and work in Southern (Iranian) Azerbaijan."

POET DREAMS OF SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 6 January 1984 p 4 carries a poem by Nariman Hasanzade, editor of ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT entitled "Our Poetry Evening" in which "the fatherland came from Tabriz, Salmas and Ganja and listens to our poetry." Also, "young and old--I saw children among them--came to our poetry evening. Pishavari was in the front ranks--they say he came straight from Tabriz."

International

SOUTHERN AZERBAIJANI ARTISTS IN PARIS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 6 January 1984 p 5 carries a 1,200-word article by Elchin profiling the Southern Azerbaijani artist Mustafa Ramazani (among others) in Paris, who has won a number of international prizes for his caricatures and graphics. Noting that there are a number of Southern Azerbaijani artists in exile, it is added that "all of them were born in Southern Azerbaijan. The great artist Bahram Amoghly (a close relative of the famous revolutionary Heydar Amoghly)

lives in Paris, as does Davud Imdadyan, Daryush Khagani, the brothers Akbar and Asgar Aharipur and Ali Sarmadi. Ali Sarmadi's cousin, Ahrar, is in West Berlin. Bahruz Heshmat, sculptor of the statues of Koroghlu in Tabriz and Shahgol, now lives in Austria." Elchin, regretting that he himself has never been in Southern Azerbaijan, recalls the words of Sheykh Khiyabani: "'We are the fighters of the future generation. We must make sacrifices for their well being.'" It is added that "a people of 15 million was subjected to spiritual torture in the prison of the Shah's tyranny in Southern Azerbaijan. Even now. But what happens when the Pahlavi period turns into a dirty episode of history?" Noting that "the 20th century is a century of freedom," it is concluded that "Tabriz and Ardebil, Khoy and Sarab have hope in this century." With regard to the relationship between Soviet Azerbaijan and Iranian Azerbaijan, "the people will work together more, build and create together, and there will be no more exploitation, class inequality, national injustice..."

ITALIAN SOLAR ENERGY EXPERT IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 11 January 1984 p 4 carries a 250-word unsigned article noting that "at a seminar held on 10 January at the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Francesco Califano, professor at Naples University, spoke on the newest developments in the use of solar energy." He was invited to the USSR by the USSR Academy of Sciences. "The guest familiarized himself with research in semiconductor physics and equipment designed on this basis at the Physics Institute of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences." It is noted that "Professor Califano has won wide reknown for his work in converting solar energy to photoelectric energy. He is the chief advisor for the planning of a 1 megawatt photoelectric station in Italy."

Political Affairs

DIMITROV PLANT'S ADVANCES IN BRIGADE ADOPTION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 January 1984 page 2 carries Dimitrov Aviation Plant party committee secretary A. Mikhaylov's 1,100-word article on the plant's progress since it began to pioneer the conversion to the brigade form of labor organization and incentive. By now, 67 percent of all workers are involved in the movement. For ideological and political work in brigades having none or few party members, the shop party buros appoint "partorganizatory" who do individual work with members and report regularly to the buro. Overall, discipline is up, turnover and absenteeism are down, and working conditions and workers' amenities have improved, sometimes through individual brigade initiative on behalf of members. Hence, the brigade form has political and moral aspects as well as economic. The author notes, however, that some snags in the movement cannot be handled in the lower units, and he urges that the relevant departments, the State Labor Committee, and the appropriate research institutes get together to draw up brigade cost-accounting procedures for specific types of enterprises, as he himself recently suggested at the 39th Tbilisi City Party Conference.

MOVIE MAKER ASKS FOR 'TRUST,' 'DEMOCRATIZATION' IN ARTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 January 1984 page 3 carries an 1,100-word talk given by movie maker Lana Gogoberidze at the 39th Tbilisi Party Conference concerning the need for trust and democratization in the arts. Allied to these aspects is sincerity--public utterances must be at one with one's private utterances and thinking. Yet, even in a society characterized by a "unity of truth," each must seek his own. The artist requires trust as he needs air to breathe.

Gogoberidze then turns to the matter of a grave national flaw--lack of modesty, a feeling of specialness, too much "singing of praises" and not enough straight depiction of "our reality." Too many in the arts wish to be directors, not enough are content with lower positions. Too much effort is put into that which is designed to earn the plaudits of others, not enough attention is paid to workaday details. Finally, she refers to the age-old need for "patronage of the arts [metsenatstvo] which, fortunately, Georgian arts have in abundance. It is, therefore, incumbent on those working in the arts to create worthy works.

DUMBADZE URGES FLOGGING FOR 'IDLERS, OPPONENTS OF MODERNIZATION'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 January 1984 page 2 carries writer Nodar Dumbadze's 1,200-word speech at the 39th Tbilisi Party Conference earlier in the month. He directs his wrath at those "provincial" ignoramuses who spread "rumors and disinformation"--in particular, those who count themselves arts experts and deplore some of the city's most grandiose monuments, statuary, and so on, claiming that they have ruined Tbilisi's colorful old character. With regard to the city's new Central Square, Dumbadze counters that the site over which it was built was actually a filthy, unsanitary pit. Tbilisi is now a world city, and "all that was old" in it was not truly antique. Its renovated architecture has "resurrected it from the dead" to become a "cathedral" of all faiths--Orthodox, Catholic, Jewish, Moslem.

Dumbadze then targets the city's loungers and idlers who, never having lifted a finger to contribute anything, swagger about in fancy clothes, arms akimbo, act as if they own the place, and spend their evenings in restaurants drinking "pseudopatriotic" toasts. He quotes Peter the Great's directive in 1709 to have St Petersburg's "highborn dandies" taken away and flogged, and suggests a similar remedy for Tbilisi today. Quoting the adulatory verses of the last of Old Tbilisi's "troubadours," Ietim Gurdzhi, Dumbadze declares that anyone who does not love Tbilisi as much as that can just get out instead of sowing dissatisfaction and distrust. "Tbilisi can never more be conquered as Agha Muhammad Khan did it," by force, but only by "entering the city as Davit the Builder did, clearing it of filth and then unfurling the banner on high."

IMPORTANCE OF KOLKHOZ REPORT-ELECTION MEETINGS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 January 1984 has an 1,100-word front-page editorial on the importance of the kolkhoz report-election meetings held to discuss forthrightly what has been accomplished and what is yet to be done in the coming period. The Natanebi Lenin Kolkhoz in Makharadze Rayon is cited as an outstanding example of the efficiency and productivity that can be achieved with proper attention to organizational and financial matters. Failure to deal with these matters, on the other hand, has caused many farms to decline in every indicator.

The editorial then discusses the role of the brigade contract and states that the method should be pushed especially on kolkhozes operating on a cost-accounting basis. As for leadership, it is essential that party, soviet and RAPO officials and workers consult on choosing kolkhoz chairmen wisely. Finally, the editorial notes that the GCP Central Committee has directed that report-election meetings be held on sovkhoses as well starting in 1984.

ECONOMIC EDUCATION INADEQUATE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 January 1984 has an 1,100-word front-page editorial on weaknesses in the economic education system for workers and executives in all vital sectors. In 40 out of the

69 rayons having a village zone, for example, no attention is being paid to the study of "The Collective Contract in the Village." Overall, too few managers and executives really know management but rely on intuition. Ministries and departments have neglected the matter. The editorial urges that the level of economic knowledge be taken into account when considering promotions, job rating and certification--it is essential that the 14 November 1983 decree of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU in this regard be implemented. Plan fulfillment alone is not sufficient to judge managerial performance. Scientific-research institutes must make their contribution to the effort, and VUZ departments must collaborate with industrial enterprises and associations.

STALIN'S 'PROBLEMS OF LENINISM' PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 February 1984 page 2 carries Tbilisi Lenin Museum Director Pilipe Makharadze's 2,100-word essay on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Lenin's death. Several of the Soviet leaders of the time are named as paying their respects to Lenin's body on the day of his death, and Stalin is portrayed as taking Lenin's head in both hands and kissing his forehead. "Even Old Bolsheviks wept." Workers the world over mourned and honored Lenin's name. Almost immediately after Lenin's death there began a mass recruitment of party members, known as the "Lenin Call-Up," with preference given to factory workers in order to raise the percentage of workers in overall membership. How this took place in Poti is described briefly, and figures are given on how many applied and how many were accepted into the ranks. Figures are also given on party membership in the 1920's and at present. The Lenin Call-Up was repeated annually until circumstances made it "no longer necessary" in the late '20's and early '30's. In another passage, the author of the article notes the vital importance of Stalin's series of lectures on "The Foundations of Leninism" at Sverdlov Communist University in the spring of 1924, dedicated to the Lenin Call-Up. Finally, he quotes from the writings of British publicist Ivor Montague on the "magnetic power" of Lenin's works, "more precious than gold or diamonds," "not archives but an arsenal for when the hour of battle strikes. We should leaf through his books as if loading machine guns with cartridges just before attacking."

BOOK ON ABKHAZIAN PROGRESS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 February 1984 page 4 carries a 1,200-word review by Philosophy Candidate M. Delba and Dr of History I. Chikava of Docent D. Gogokhia's and Prof A. Kuprava's book "Abkhazian Workers' Contribution to Georgian Economic and Cultural Development, 1971-1982," published in Russian by Metsniereba. The work deals with the progress that has been made in Abkhazian economic, political, cultural and social development since the historic CPSU Central Committee decree on the Georgian party organization a dozen years ago within the context of the party's concern for the particular needs of small ethnic republics and regions. Figures are given on economic diversification and growth, living standards and cultural development (for example, numerous industrial enterprises, the Abkhazian State University, Abkhazian-language TV broadcasting

and two new Abkhazian journals, and so on). Reference is also made to GCP and republic government decisions that have had a favorable impact on Abkhazian development, and Shevardnadze's remarks on these matters at the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Georgian SSR are quoted. The reviewers conclude by saying that the book is the first in Soviet Georgian historiography to deal with vital questions of party construction and organization and the enhancement of Leninist principles of democratic centralism in the context of "local characteristics," using Abkhazia as the example.

RAYKOMS INSTITUTE MEASURES TO 'STRENGTHEN THE FAMILY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 February 1984 page 2 carries two items by G. Kenchoshvili reporting measures to "strengthen the family" in Zestafoni Rayon and Tbilisi's Lenin Rayon. Reference is made in both cases to the GCP Central Committee decree concerning the respective raykoms' efforts to enhance the family's role in the upbringing of youth.

The 800-word article on Zestafoni Rayon spotlights the efforts of Silkworm Plant Director Zurab Goksadze, who as a member of the raykom's Family Problems Sector works mainly with "difficult adolescents," going on hikes with them and otherwise helping to shape them into responsible citizens. In addition, the system provides aid to families in difficult circumstances (paying a kindergarten fee here, finding a new apartment there). Another feature of the overall effort is the creation of numerous Parents Associations, the tasks of which include the "upbringing" of "difficult parents" too when necessary. Mention is made of the practice of officials, as well, having to report on their own performance as responsible parents.

The 1,100-word piece on Tbilisi's Lenin Raykom focuses on the good works of Stalin Rail Car Repair Plant's Givi Gachechiladze, who is chairman of the primary organization of the plant Parents Association. In this capacity, he concentrated on a fellow worker whose son was playing hooky all the time and failing his classes. Ashamed, the father stayed away from Parents Association meetings, so Gachechiladze enlisted his own stalwart sons to take a personal hand in the delinquent boy's problems, offering school help and work experience. The author of the article goes on to discuss the contribution made by psychologists, sociologists, physicians and other experts concerned with family problems. Results have been good: "Parents Honor" Courts convened to deal with "parents' duties to their children" have had fewer cases to review since the program began. The Lenin Raykom First Secretary is also quoted on other social and economic factors promoting better family life--working conditions, housing and other amenities, including improved shopping services so that parents will have more time to spend with their children.

EARLY REVOLUTIONARY'S CAREER RECOUNTED FOR 'MEMORIAL DAY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 February 1984 page 4 carries Prof Dr of History A. Iremadze's 2,200-word account of the career of Vladimir Dzhikia, who would be 90 years old now. The article is prefaced

by an introduction placing it in the context of "Memorial Day," which was instituted last year and occurs on 14 and 15 April this year.

After graduating from the Kutaisi Classical Gymnasium (where he associated with poets Mayakovskiy, Titsian Tabidze, and Paolo Iashvili as well as future Civil War hero Vasil Kikvidze), Dzhikia went to Petrograd to continue studies in mathematics and engineering. There he became active in the revolutionary movement culminating in the February and October revolutions. He played a key role in setting up the Military Officers Training School on Vasilyevskiy Island, where he held various posts including the job of screening applicants. Years later, prominent Soviet generals, including Nikolay Voronov, recalled fondly that Vladimer Dzhikia had started them on their careers.

At several key junctures during the Civil War, Dzhikia led his school's cadets in battle against the White Guards, one of his finest hours being participation in the operations putting down the Kronstadt Mutiny in March 1921, which was due to "temporary dissatisfaction of the working masses with the policies of War Communism during that period" and fomented by the "forces of counterrevolution and international reaction."

Dzhikia's engineering expertise was put to use in the construction of the first big GOELRO project--A GES on the Volkhov. He then returned to Georgia, where he was appointed Georgian Commissar of Military and Naval Affairs. From the 1920's until his death [date not given] he spearheaded hydroelectric projects on Georgia's rivers, most notably on the Khrami in 1935, the completion of which, unfortunately, he did not live to see: he "departed" at the "height of his creative powers." He is fondly recalled by numerous artists, intellectuals and other distinguished figures, and a March 1921 photograph (taken soon after the Kronstadt Mutiny was crushed) shows him in company with Lenin and Voroshilov.

SEPARATION OF PARTY, ECONOMIC ORGANS' TASKS EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 February 1984 has a 1,600-word front-page editorial prefaced by Chernenko's statement at the February Plenum calling for precise separation of the functions of party organizations and economic bodies in order to eliminate duplication of effort, concentrate forces on the proper key tasks, and ensure harmonization of varied interests up and down the line. The course of action taken by the GCP is in complete accord with this idea. Best success has been achieved where party units are no longer involved in "petty tutelage" and do not intervene in day-to-day economic decisions but focus instead on political work, cadre selection, placement and indoctrination, monitoring of implementation, enhancement of workstyle and methods, and other concerns proper to their sphere.

The editorial applies this overall tendency specifically to the reorganization of the republic and rayon levels of agricultural structure--the formation of RAPO's and the State Committee for Agricultural Production--which Georgia has spearheaded with excellent results. Makharadze Rayon's

successful measures in this regard are discussed in some detail. Since the RAPO was established, earnings from farm production and sales have increased by 48 million rubles. For better coordination--departmental barriers still persist to a degree--the Primary Party Organization Secretaries Council has been formed.

Not all rayon and enterprise leaders in the republic have taken up the challenge with equal diligence, and petty tutelage, fragmented efforts and duplication are still a problem in a number of districts and outfits named in the editorial.

Economics

EXPERIMENT GIVES ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT ENTERPRISES MORE RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 January 1984 page 2 carries Distinguished Economist and Gosplan department head A. Gabisonia's 1,900-word article pegged to Andropov's statements on giving enterprises and associations more rights and responsibilities in managing their own affairs, with particular focus on enterprises of the electrical equipment industry, of which Georgia has 15 (7 in Tbilisi alone) employing 21,000 workers and turning out 300 million rubles' worth of products yearly. The author lists and explains a number of new evaluation indicators involved in the experiment, primarily in regard to amounts of goods produced in accordance with delivery contracts, designed to harmonize the interests of the enterprises and society. Details are given also on certain wage innovations, incentives pegged to conservation and amounts of consumer goods, certain rights granted to enterprises to set prices on improved products, also to create financial reserves from their own circulating capital (rights which up to now were enjoyed only by higher-level bodies), settling of accounts on a firm normative base with the state budget, and so on. A major goal is to enable the enterprise's or association's own financial-commercial-economic service to ensure successful coping with inevitable snags that come up.

Preparations for the new system have not been satisfactory in all cases (reference is made to a PRAVDA commentary in this regard on 23 November 1983), owing to hasty inauguration as late as November and December. Electrical equipment enterprise officials are urged to get busy.

SCRAP METAL COLLECTION PLANS IN JEOPARDY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 January 1984 page 1 carries a 600-word unattributed item on the badly lagging scrap metal drive in recent months and in January. Without scrap metal, which is counted on for a large percentage of metallurgical enterprises' requirements, a number of major plants cannot operate rhythmically and keep up with plans and targets. Numerous rayons and cities are listed among the laggards, with only Abasha Rayon meeting its quota. A similar article appears in ZARYA VOSTOKA, same date, which characterizes the situation as a "famine" of metals.

FACTORY UPGRADES QUALITY, ASSORTMENT IN RESPONSE TO CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 January 1984 page 1 under the regular rubric "KOMUNISTI Watchpost" carries L. Kinkladze's 600-word article on measures taken by the Ordzhonikidze Clothing Factory to upgrade quality, discontinue unpopular items, and expand assortment on the basis of customers' expressed desires since the firm was targeted for specific criticism at the 15th GCP Central Committee Plenum. Discontinued items include men's overcoats that were piling up unsold in warehouses; new items include several articles of women's and children's clothing, among others. The factory is also instituting closer ties with the trade network. Plans call for installing 98 new machines to improve efficiency and quality, also collaboration with the Moscow All-Union Scientific-Research Institute for Light Industry in the development of new processes. Some of the factory's problems have been due to poor working conditions and cramped space. Remodeling in the near future will take care of that.

CLAIMS AGAINST CITRUS SUPPLIERS USED FOR 'EXTORTION'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 January 1984 page 3 carries M. Gorgiladze's 1,200-word article on the "unending dispute" between Adjarian citrus suppliers and various purchasing organizations in Georgia and elsewhere which almost routinely present exaggerated claims (of sub-standard quality, delivery shortages, and the like) amounting to millions of rubles, with the apparent aim of "extortion." Cases are cited involving outfits in Magnitogorsk, Moscow and Gegechkori, with an honest purchasing organization in Southern Sakhalin cited for contrast. Claims of this sort have totaled 55 million in the past 5 years, but higher-level arbitration has consistently disallowed an average of 80 percent of the claimed amounts. The author does acknowledge certain problems with the packing and transporting of this perishable produce, noting that the lack of packing materials and rail cars is always a critical factor.

RUSSIAN SPECIALISTS CALLED IN TO REPAIR RUSTAVI FURNACE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 January 1984 page 2 carries KOMUNISTI stringer A. Kordzaia's 600-word article recounting the story of Rustavi Metallurgy's Blast Furnace No 2, which caused trouble throughout the enterprise when it went out of commission. This breakdown was the worst of a series of problems that plagued the outfit in 1983. Finally, at the request of the USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry, Honored Pensioner Georgiy Panev, formerly of Donetsk Metallurgy Plant No 1, volunteered to help out. He was joined by a number of specialists from Dnepropetrovsk, Krivoy Rog, and Lipetsk. They managed to repair the equipment and also to adjust and correct several other components of planning and calculation designed to ensure trouble-free operation. Panev, who helped train quite a few metallurgists for Rustavi, is quoted as saying that the plant has excellent engineers of its own and surely could have straightened things out on their own with a little more time.

PEOPLES CONTROL 'PUBLIC OPINION' UNIT SOLICITS INPUT ON TRANSPORT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 January 1984 page 2 (the Peoples Control page) carries an unsigned 1,000-word article under the logo "Taking Account of Public Opinion" concerning various problems with public transport and how they can be remedied if the people, dissatisfied with services, make their needs known. Several cases in various Tbilisi districts and one in Dusheti Rayon are recounted. The article reminds sector officials and managers as well as party units that transport is no trivial matter, and urges readers to write to the Peoples Control Committee Public Opinion Council concerning problems and progress both.

RUSTAVI FACILITY MANUFACTURES PETROLEUM PRODUCTION TANKS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 February 1984 page 3 carries Al Dzhakhua's 200-word article on the Rustavi Metal Structures Plant's facility which manufactures petroleum products tanks [rulonnyye rezervuary]--the only such facility in the Transcaucasus. The tanks, which are in series production, can also be used as water tanks, and a number of Georgian and Russian enterprises are using them for that now. Soon they will be used also in wineries, for which they will need to be enameled. An additional facility is under construction for that purpose and will go operational this year.

PRODUCTIVITY, PRIME COST, SHIFT INDEX PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 February 1984 has a 1,500-word front-page editorial concerning various aspects of Georgia's economic performance, with reference to the fact that "all eyes are on the republic" as exemplified in the recent CPSU decree and recently declared pledges to boost productivity and lower the prime cost. Despite a promising potential, "we have reason to believe" that some enterprises are tackling the tasks in a superficial manner, witness the fact that although the Ordzhonikidze Clothing Factory, for example, has been fulfilling plans regularly, customers are not buying its products and profits are nowhere. Productivity is down in enterprises of the Food Ministry, Rural Construction, the wine industry, local industry and a number of large union-subordinated outfits. The editorial goes on to discuss problems in the "shift index" indicator, which is unsatisfactory in general, also efforts to reduce labor intensiveness, boost steadily declining returns on investment and improve rates of capacity assimilation.

CITRUS SMUGGLING DUE TO GREED, ALSO TO LACK OF BOXES, TRANSPORT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 February 1984 page 2 under the occasional rubric "Law, Order and Us" carries I. Gobechia's account of a raid by various Gagra militia and peoples control personnel investigating increased citrus smuggling in the past while in Abkhazia and adjoining districts in the RSFSR. Vehicle inspections at border checkpoints found cleverly concealed boxes of tangerines and other fruit bound for markets outside the republic, and surprise visits to kolkhoz markets in

Sochi and Adler routed a number of peddlers who were selling fruit at exorbitant prices. (Lemons were going for 1.5 rubles apiece in one case.) One smuggling technique involved young residents of Abkhazia temporarily working and living in Sochi and registering their private vehicles there, which made it easier to get by checkpoints. Many of those caught said, "What else can we do? The procurement centers won't take our crops and there is a shortage of transport; the fruit would rot." The raiding party then checked into the situation at various receiving centers and found that indeed there was a shortage of packing boxes, processing was slow (some sellers waited in line for days), and rail cars were not to be had. As a result, tons of heaped citrus rotted before anything could be done. But the author reminds smugglers that this does not excuse illegal transport of the fruit for sale outside the republic.

FROST-, DISEASE-RESISTANT HYBRID LEMON DEVELOPED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 February 1984 page 3 carries a 700-word article by Prof M. Gogolishvili, director of the Central Botanical Garden, concerning the successful 20-year development of the "Dioskuria," a hybrid lemon derived from crossing a Georgian lemon with the trifoliate orange. Unlike the true lemon, the hybrid is very frost-resistant (down to 7 degrees below freezing) and is not prey to malsecco. The author gives a number of other specifications of the hybrid (size, sugar and acid content and the like) and notes that it has already been planted in a number of places and is zoned for several districts.

POWER SUPPLY 'NORMAL' DESPITE COLD SPELL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 February 1984 page 1 carries a 600-word item in which Gruzglavenergo Deputy Chief R. Mshvidobadze assures KOMUNISTI that Georgia's power supply is normal despite the extra demands on the system due to the present cold spell. For one thing, the Georgian system is hooked into the USSR system so that fluctuations can be equalized. For another, stocks of fuel oil this year are higher than last, also hydropower reserves. As a result, there have been practically no emergency outages. USSR Power Minister Neporozhniy praised Gruzglavenergo's readiness this year, along with other republic systems. Gruzglavenergo is carefully monitoring energy consumption by the larger industrial outfits, including Rustavi Metallurgy and Zestafoni Ferroalloy. Though a number of towns and specific enterprises have been reprimanded for overconsumption, overall conservation efforts have kept daily consumption to around 47 million kwh, which is within acceptable limits.

A small item included in the piece urges livestock farmers in East Georgia to take special precautions to prevent the cold spell from impairing milk yields, other indicators.

HOUSEHOLD VINEYARDS PROVIDE 80 PERCENT OF PLAN FULFILLMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 February 1984 page 1 carries O. Nikabadze's 1,000-word report of another in a series of raids

investigating the state of social-sector vineyards in the republic, this time in Zestafoni and Terdzhola rayons. Although state grape sales plans were fulfilled and overfulfilled in the region, household vineyards occupying the same total hectareage provided 80 percent of procurement in Zestafoni Rayon, 83.6 in Terdzhola. Moreover, quality as measured, for example, in sugar content was better by several percentage points in household grapes. Social-sector grape yields per hectare are also rather poor, and sparseness is an endemic problem. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses have lost large amounts of money (figures are given). The report cites a number of names of farm officials and specialists whose incompetence or irresponsibility is to blame for the poor showing.

'RAIDS' SEEK REASONS FOR LOW VINEYARD PRODUCTIVITY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 February 1984 has an 1,100-word front-page editorial on the findings of a series of raids to inspect the republic's vineyards and determine the reasons for low productivity. Comparison with efficient and profitable grape kolkhozes and sovkhoses (and whole districts) shows that the losers have failed to make use of available experience and follow scientific recommendations in the use of labor-saving machinery, timely pruning, cultivation and application of fertilizers and chemicals. Too many farm managers and specialists blame the weather and pester higher-level organs for help but fail to take measures to counter hail damage and other problems.

G. Vashakidze's related 600-word article on page 2 reports the specific findings of raids in Kaspi and Mtskheta rayons, focusing especially on inadequate and erroneous agrotechnical measures, including application of chemicals and fertilizers, and citing figures on substantial ruble losses due to bad placement of particular vineyards as well as failure to restore weather-damaged plantings.

TBILISI METRO PROGRESS, PROBLEMS, PLANS SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 February 1984 page 3 carries a 1,700-word article by Tbiltonnelstroy Administration Chief V. Gotsiridze concerning progress on the Tbilisi Metro, some problems that have been encountered, and plans for the future. An accompanying map shows operating lines, segments under construction and projected lines through the year 2000. The project is now in phase 3. The various stations completed or to be built are listed in detail, and figures are given on total length at the various stages. Troubles encountered in the construction of the Saburtalo line led to the decision not to build segments at "mid-deep" levels in the future: these included groundwater problems, extra complications due to the necessity of having to move utility lines and disrupt service, interference with surface traffic and--after completion--considerable noise and vibration impact on the immediate area. As it is, the terrain's difficult geological conditions constantly confront builders and engineers with new problems requiring new techniques. In one district, the ground had to be frozen temporarily. Innovations have resulted in an increasingly faster pace and higher efficiency in construction. The brigade contract method

is spreading steadily. There is some discussion of architectural design, facing and structural materials to be used, and the like.

UNREGULATED BRIGADE SYSTEM SUCCESSFUL IN AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 February 1984 page 2 carries Signakhi Raykom First Secretary T. Kevkhishvili's 1,900-word account of the success achieved in his district through adoption of the unregulated brigade (brigade contract) system of work organization and incentives. Until the decision to do so was made, the rayon's agriculture and processing industry, their "authority" discredited by a "shameful affair," had declined badly in all aspects of productivity, plan fulfillment, prime cost and the like. Rayon and RAPO officials conferred in August 1983 to adopt the contract brigade system, initially confined to machinery operator teams. After all input was considered, the system explained to everyone concerned, and all calculations made, the system was quickly put in place in time for fall operations. Results have been excellent; brigade and member interests are better harmonized with those of the state. Brigade members take care of their machinery as if it were their own cars. Pay is good, including basic earnings of 280-300 rubles per month with a 25-percent bonus for plan fulfillment and payment-in-kind of 60 percent of above-plan output. This success prompted the decision to extend the system to all other farm sectors; grape farming operations and results under the system are described in some detail.

Secretary Kevkhishvili mentions one complaint: according to the September 1983 GCP Central Committee decree on the subject, the State Agricultural Production Committee was to draw up and distribute to all districts a set of rules governing the brigade system. This has not yet come to pass, so the raykom itself set up a committee to undertake the job. It has been less than completely satisfactory, and everyone is anxious for the state committee to do what it promised.

Kevkhishvili's article is prefaced by an excerpt from Chernenko's speech at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum, in which he calls for "bold, calculated risks" and "more independence" on all levels in order to boost the economy. This article reflects that concern.

PLANS FOR IMPROVING AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 February 1984 page 2 carries Sh. Amashukeli's 1,400-word interview with Automotive Transport Minister T. Davitashvili concerning the ministry's plans to expand, upgrade, and improve the efficiency of freight haulage and passenger services. Davitashvili cites impressive figures from 1983 in regard to haulage, passengers carried, labor productivity, prime cost and fuel savings. Planning efficiency will be enhanced by computer systems. Many new loading facilities and other projects are listed. All this meshes well with the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee decree on improving automotive transport. A central place in the overall program is assigned to increased containerized freight, which is to be hauled entirely by truck within the republic.

(Shevardnadze's statement on this matter is quoted in the leadin). The ministry's container park will be increased by 200 units annually; trailers by 350.

Other subjects dealt with include the fight against "figure padding" and overconsumption of fuels and lubricants. The fuel conservation incentive fund has been increased by 95 percent; overconsumers will have to pay for all fuel consumed above quota. By agreement with Bulgaria's Izointeks Association, automatic fuel dispensers will be installed in some of the largest automotive enterprises. Other technical improvements include the installation of diagnostic stations, expanded use of gas-operated vehicles, and more filling stations. The brigade contract method is spreading (figures are given), also cost-accounting (khozrashchet). The ministry has an engineer refresher training program that is growing year by year. Passenger services are to be made more "reliable," especially for mountain districts, and small- and medium-sized buses are being replaced by larger ones.

SUBMERSIBLE MOTOR MANUFACTURING PLANT'S PROGRESS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 February 1984 page 2 carries Kutaisi Electromechanical Plant Director S. Murgulia's 1,000-word article describing the progress of the plant since its low point in the 10th Five-Year Plan, when it was one of the worst laggards in the city and in the sector. In 1979, for example, "higher organs" decided to halt acceptance of the plant's submersible electric motors, used in oil production, because of poor quality. Both the city and the republic rendered [unspecified] help in recovering from this blow. The next major task faced by the enterprise was remodeling of the plant to double capacity in order to "quickly make up the shortage of these motors after imports from the United States were halted." Phase one of the remodeling is now completed, submersible motor production capacity is now doubled--the plant is the main Soviet manufacturer--and old models have been replaced by new ones equal to the "best in the world." The Kutaisi outfit is the sole supplier of 5-ton motors and mine cars to the USSR and the CEMA. In addition, its household pumps are in big demand, producing 2.2 million rubles' worth yearly.

The Kutaisi plant has made a point of complying with contract discipline (as stipulated in the current "experiment"), compliance with which is a big factor in formation of the incentive fund. After all, the plant's motors are crucial to the nation's oil production efforts. Unfortunately, the plant's suppliers are not all so conscientious, and sporadic, late and incomplete deliveries (for which the offending suppliers pay fines "out of the state's pocket") make it hard to meet obligations. The enterprise depends on Gosstnab for the supply of 700 material items and 100 kinds of equipment, and this needs improvement as per the terms of the experiment. The author proposes creating a regional supply-marketing organization in Kutaisi to serve West Georgia's needs, and urges "more responsibility" on the part of Glavstnab.

BEAN PLANTING PLANS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 February 1984 page 1 carries a 600-word KOMUNISTI interview with Z. Takitishvili, chief of the Agricultural Production Committee's Main Administration for Grain, Essential Oils and Pulse Crops, on plans for bean planting this spring. Production and yields last year were excellent--about double the yearly average in the 10th Five-Year Plan--and record crops helped bring kolkhoz bazaar prices down. Gori Rayon's Shashvebi Sovkhoz managed to reduce the prime cost from 183 to 48 rubles by controlling weeds with the herbicides treflan and bazagran. This "new technology" is to be extended to the whole republic this year, on 5,000 hectares (2.5 times last year's hectareage). In most districts, a good start has already been made, with top grade seed stocks laid in. Nevertheless, there are lagging rayons, and the author reminds officials and specialists there that targets this year are triple last year's. In some districts, nitrogen fertilizers are neglected and application delayed.

Social and Cultural Affairs

CURRICULUM STREAMLINING, LABOR TRAINING, VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 January 1984 page 3 carries a second 1,900-word article [the first appeared 14 January in response to the all-union draft school reform project] by Grigol Kobakhidze, director of Tbilisi Secondary School No 77, and Prof Shalva Amonashvili, director of the Gogebashvili Pedagogical Sciences Scientific-Research Institute, concerning ways to streamline overloaded curricula and enhance labor training and vocational guidance. They note that an "authors' group" charged with working out specific programs and texts for Georgian schools has avoided changes and transformations, so that texts are "in their 20th and even 30th reprint editions," curricula are behind the times in terms of modern pedagogics and psychological knowledge, pupils are overloaded and poor methods are used.

Among a number of proposals designed to ameliorate the situation, the authors suggest that pupils be given journals providing "pre-dosed" materials on each subject, so that pupils and teachers will know what to expect at any level and higher bodies can monitor workloads and progress. For grades 9-11, a "test" [zachet] system should be introduced for each assignment, with grades awarded after each theme is completed. There should be no restrictions on test taking, and overall evaluation needs democratization. In fact, conventional marks should not be given in the primary grades. (We have experience in this regard.) At stages 2 and 3, self-evaluation and mutual evaluation should be instituted--among other reasons, to obviate conflicts between teachers, pupils and parents.

With regard to labor training and vocational guidance, the situation is not yet optimal even though much progress has been made in the past 10 to 12 years to eradicate negative attitudes toward vocational training. The labor training base is inadequate, and too much of the training lacks the

semblance of real work. Parents still pamper their children and try to shield them from hard work. Nevertheless, more and more people are coming around to view vocational training as a good thing. This will be promoted by improving and expanding the school system, aimed at providing universal secondary vocational education in one or two 5-year plans. There is also some mention of the desirability of more "differentiated instruction," including specialized public schools for particular talents and specialities.

STORY CRITICIZING CHURCH RESTORATION RED TAPE REBUTTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 January 1984 page 4 carries Irakli Tsitsishvili's 1,600-word rebuttal of Revaz Mishveladze's short story in the literary weekly LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO [23 December] recounting a painter's fervent desire to restore the frescoes of a decaying 11th-century church and the frustration and disillusionment he encounters dealing with stodgy, uncaring, venal and corrupt clergymen, Restoration Office review panel members, warehouse managers, yardmen, drivers and even some old women who want to sell candles. Tsitsishvili's indignant rebuttal is in the name of the whole collective of the Main Scientific-Production Administration for the Protection and Utilization of Historical, Cultural, and Natural Monuments which he heads. The article is also pegged to Mishveladze's critical piece in TBILISI [the capital city's evening newspaper] in late November deploring the lack of recent good writing in Georgian letters--Mishveladze's short story, says Tsitsishvili, hardly sets an example, to put it mildly. His main objection, however, is to the writer's arrogant, cynical and nihilistic "stance" [pozitsiya], which blackens the noble efforts of the state, restoration experts and volunteer workers engaged in the long-term endeavor. Reference is made to steadily increasing funding over the years, many particular persons are named and a long list of specific churches that have been or are being restored is given. Tsitsishvili points out a number of factual errors in Mishveladze's story and expresses special indignation because the writer brought up the official excesses of the 1920's, when revolutionary activists desecrated churches and "burned books and manuscripts"--the government has acknowledged its errors, but Tsitsishvili denies that manuscripts were ever burned in Georgia. Another major objection is to Mishveladze's sympathetic portrayal of the artist's attempt to redo the church frescoes on his own after being refused official permission, referring in this regard to an All-Union Methodology Council session in Moscow in 1982 to deal with a similar unauthorized attempt to restore frescoes in the Vladimir cathedral, for which the painter and his "clients" were properly punished.

SCHOOL REFORM: ROLE OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 January 1984 page 3 carries Kobakhidze and Amonashvili's 2,000-word commentary (the third in their series) in response to the all-union school reform project. This one focuses on the role of the pedagogical sciences and the institutes specializing in them. Unfortunately, this branch of endeavor has for too long been divorced from practical, real-life concerns in public education. It is time to come down from the tower and get in the thick of things.

Pedagogical researchers must be trained to write clearly for all to understand. The authors cite the role of the various institutes, the education journal SKOLA DA TSKHOVREBA [School and Life] and other organizations.

They turn next to a number of specific recommendations pegged to particular articles of the draft project. These include having 6-year-olds placed in a "preparatory grade" for the time being instead of with 7-year-olds in the first grade, until the new system is in place; converting to a 5-day week for the elementary grades; renaming secondary vocational-technical schools "secondary practical [real'nyye] schools" to enhance prestige; changes in acceptance regulations for entry into higher schools, putting a limit of 800 pupils in any school; saving a portion of pupils' earnings from production work in school in savings accounts of their own; introducing "family training pedagogics" in all secondary schools (this point is stressed several times in the context of "pedagogization of parents"); and others.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT OF NOISE-FREE MACHINERY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 January 1984 page 4 carries Irine Kukava's 900-word profile of Professor Dr of Technical Sciences Mikheil Khvingia, head of the Machine Dynamics Department in the Academy's Machine Mechanics Institute, who has spearheaded research and development of noise-free machinery in the 15 years since he helped found the department. Many items are now in use in a number of branches of industry, including the Tskhinvali Vibromachine Plant. Khvingia's department is a leader in this type of R&D, with three main thrusts: vibration, noise, and man. One or two shortcomings are noted: the lack of needed instrument and relevant literature, and the fact that for some reason no "vibration engineers" are being trained in the country.

CAUSES OF LAG IN INVENTION, RATIONALIZATION SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 January 1984 page 2 under the GCP Central Committee Public Opinion Center logo carries L. Kinkladze's 1,100-word article on the findings of a survey into the reasons for the overall lag in invention and rationalization efforts, conducted jointly by the Public Opinion Center and the Georgian Council of the Inventors and Rationalizers Society (Ioseb Gabunia, chairman). A total of 550 persons were polled, and percentages are given as to their opinions on the basic causes, which include poor conditions, leadership apathy, lack of opportunity, too much focus on plan fulfillment alone and so on. Most of those polled agreed that the greatest difficulties were encountered at the model design stage. Adoption of developments was also a sore point. The failings (and some of the successes) of the various sectors are listed. Council Chairman Gabunia urges more attention to socialist competition and proposes that an Inventors and Rationalizers House be opened in Tbilisi to enhance efforts. He also discusses the vital role played by the Patent Institute [Obshchestvennyy Patentovedcheskiy Institut]. Finally, he urges a thorough inventory [pasportizatsiya] of the republic's efforts in this regard.

EYE TREATMENT CENTER, TECHNIQUES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 January 1984 page 4 carries Larisa Khubuluri's 900-word article about the Tarsaidze Eye Disorder Clinic Hospital in Tbilisi, particularly the work of Prof Dzhimsher Antelava, a surgeon who has developed new surgical techniques for retinopathy problems for which laser techniques and medicines are not effective. The techniques, first tried out in 1978, have been validated by lengthy observation. The hospital has a new 9-story, 260-bed facility outfitted with foreign and Soviet-made equipment and provided with a laser department (which is shown in an accompanying photo). The center does research into glaucoma, eye injuries and cancer. The author of the article visited the center after reading a MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA article on the clinic's work with diabetic blindness, which "is a growing problem worldwide."

BOOK ON HEART'S VESSELS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 January 1984 page 4 carries Prof A. Dzhorbenadze's 600-word review of academicians N. Dzhavakhishvili's, M. Komakhidze's and Z. Tsagareli's book "The Heart's Vessels in the Normal State and in Experimentation," published by Metsniereba. It is based on years of study of the cardiovascular system. Various chapters and subsections are listed. There is special focus on the heart's "intra-organic" vessels, capillaries and vein sinusoids. In the context of critical analysis of various medical opinions, the authors conclude that some syndromes traditionally thought to be pathological are actually "compensatory" instead. The book contains numerous original microphotographs of structural changes in the heart and vessels.

POTI 'UNIVERSAL DISPENSARIZATION' EXPERIMENT DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 January 1984 page 3 carries R. Rusia's 1,800-word article on the Poti experiment for universal dispensarization of the city's population, with reference to Shevardnadze's remarks at the recent health aktiv. Most of the information in the article is provided by Poti Gorispolkom Health Department Head V. Vekua, who cites figures on new building, expansion, equipment funding (in particular by the Poti Territorial-Intersectorial Association that has been so much in the news), and so on. In 1980 there were 31.1 doctors per 10,000 residents; now there are 50.2. The experiment in Poti was spearheaded by Polyclinic No 1 physician T. Khocholava after participating in a Moscow meeting in 1981. Under his leadership, the necessary forms were designed to record people's health data in terms of sex, age, social status, type of disease, and so on (five forms are described). Figures show that dispensarization is proceeding apace: in 1980, 103.5 persons per 1,000 were covered; now the figure is 61 percent. The improvement has had a graphic economic impact, proving that (as Shevardnadze said) full health coverage of this sort is not "charity" but good business. Workers' efficiency and productivity are up, disability and death statistics are down. When numbers of chronically ill were found, measures were taken to supply more medicines. One snag in the effort is that people at first shunned the service; teams

of physicians waited in vain for clients to come in for Saturday consultation. To remedy this, some enterprises have organized vigorous measures to get all their personnel involved in the program.

MEDICAL JOURNAL'S 'DISPENSARIZATION' EFFORTS, OTHER HEALTH CONCERNS OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 February 1984 carries SABCHOTA MEDITSINA [Soviet Medicine] editor Dzh. Mamaladze's 1,400-word article concerning the journal's overall efforts and contributions to the enhancement of Soviet health care, latterly including considerable focus on goals of universal dispensarization in the light of the recent health care aktiv. In particular, issue No 6 had a detailed article on the subject by Professor Kurchishvili which stressed the fact that full dispensarization would not only require no additional expenditure of time and money but would actually save 25 million rubles annually (figures on number of hospital beds, patients and so on are cited). In addition, home health services for mothers and children under the age of 1 (the "patronazhnaya sistema") can be increased substantially in the same context.

The author also emphasizes the journal's practice of spotlighting particular problems, including violations of medical ethics and unsatisfactory doctor-patient relations (the general topic of "deontology"). In part, amelioration of problems of this sort requires improvement in the training and indoctrination of young medical cadres. Another sore point is the fact that of all the union republics, Georgia "leads" in the number of patients who prefer to go elsewhere in the USSR for treatment and consultation. Throughout, editor Mamaladze stresses the journal's commitment to improved health care and the various forms and techniques this commitment takes.

THIRD YOUNG WRITERS CONFERENCE MEETS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 February 1984 page 4 carries a 500-word KOMUNISTI account of the Third Young Writers Conference, held in Boris Dzneldze on 3-5 February. A number of the speakers (mainly established writers and poets) are listed by name along with the titles of their papers, which focus on the role and prospects of young writers "in the current stage." Among those listed as taking part in the debates is Professor Revaz Mishveladze, editor of the PIRVELI SKHIVI [First Ray] literary almanac.

SCHOOL REFORM: WRITER DEFINES PATRIOTISM, CALLS FOR 'HONESTY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 February 1984 page 3 carries a 1,700-word Gruzinform interview with esteemed writer Revaz Dzhaparidze concerning the vast school reform project now being discussed daily all over the nation. They pursue the subject in the overall context of the vital necessity of molding not only expert specialists for the national economy but also solid citizens, with special emphasis on the role of the family in the upbringing of young people. In one passage, Dzhaparidze responds to his interlocutor's question as to how best to install patriotism by saying that that virtue manifests itself in many

aspects of life besides during confrontation "between camp and camp, country and country, or man and man"--it is manifested in doing one's job conscientiously and well, whether one is a janitor, a tractor driver, a judge, a physician or whatever. As for the best way to ensure the success of the reform, Dzhabaridze calls above all for honesty, forthright speaking without hedging, "not fearing the condemnation of demagogues who accuse us of confusion." He then cites Lenin's admonition against trying to "herd people into paradise with clubs"--why force people to attain the secondary school certificate? "Are we so naive as to think that a young person who has been pushed through 10 grades has really received a secondary education? Of course not."

VILLAGE CRACKS DOWN ON GAMBLERS, IDLERS, DELINQUENT PARENTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 February 1984 page 3 under the rubric "Law, Order and Us" carries O. Nikabadze's 800-word account of a town meeting in Koreti (Sachkhere Rayon) to discuss and deal with problems of law and order. A gambling ring was recently broken up (cards and crooked dice were involved, and 14 miscreants are listed). A number of idlers were named, one of whom was criminally prosecuted for refusing to work and is now serving sentence. In many cases, the idlers are the offspring of neglectful parents, and wrathful villagers suggested punishing the parents as well. (It was noted in this connection that a kolkhoz member cannot be prosecuted for refusal to take a job until he is expelled from the kolkhoz.) Village officials were faulted for laxity in dealing with idlers and shabashniks. Alarm was also expressed concerning undesirable "religious" practices such as "mass christenings" and animal sacrifices at a local shrine, rituals which most often turned into drunken brawls.

The village meeting was attended by a number of republic-level law enforcement officials and others, including Supreme Court member Neli Koberidze, who provided consultation and help in resolving some local disputes afterward.

DRUNK DRIVING PROBLEMS EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 February 1984 page 3 under the rubric "Law, Order and Us" carries State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate Administration deputy chief Militia Lt Col V. Rogava's 1,000-word article examining the problem of drunk driving, which accounts for numerous accidents, injuries and deaths in the republic. With some 500,000 drivers on the roads daily, the traffic situation is increasingly complicated as it is. A number of accidents caused by drunk drivers are described, many of them involving unauthorized use of an official vehicle to visit friends and family, haul personal goods, and so on. There are twice as many drunk-driving accidents in rural districts as in the city, because supervision and monitoring is better in the city. Some 20,000 drunk drivers are caught yearly--all too many of them, unfortunately, persons in positions of some authority who should provide guidance and set an example (some teachers and a chief engineer are named specifically). On first offense, the driver's license is taken away; a second offense brings criminal prosecution. Reference is made to the new tougher laws on traffic infractions.

CRIMINALS RECRUIT MINORS, FORM GANGS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 February 1984 page 3 under the rubric "Law, Order and Us" carries G. Gvadzabia's 500-word article on the activities of two hoods from Samtredia who recruited underage boys and formed two gangs for purposes of theft, robbery and extortion in various districts of the republic. One of their first capers was "Operation Taxi," in which they robbed cab drivers at knifepoint. They then turned to car theft for resale or "parting out," but they had bad luck and were finally caught. The criminals all received sentences of 6 to 10 years.

WORLD-RENOWNED ORIENTALIST PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 February 1984 page 1 carries T. Metreveli's 900-word interview with Academician Tamaz Gamkrelidze, director of the Academy's Tsereteli Oriental Institute and a distinguished member of numerous Georgian, Soviet and international scholarly bodies. The interview is one in a series of profiles of Georgian candidates to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Gamkrelidze is already a deputy to the Georgian Supreme Soviet.

Professor Gamkrelidze has a long list of accomplishments in many fields of endeavor, particularly linguistics, cultural history, ethnogenesis and mathematical methods in the humanities. He has recently begun investigating links between molecular biology and linguistics. His latest major contribution to science is the forthcoming two-volume "Indo-European and the Indo-Europeans" (in collaboration with Prof Vyacheslav Ivanov of Moscow), which the American scholar (A. Bomhard) ranks with the best theoretical breakthroughs of our time. The work explores linguistic and other clues to the prehistoric links between the "ancient peoples of Asia Minor, in particular the Georgians" and the "civilized nations of the period--the Greeks, Indo-Iranians, Germans, Slavs and so forth." Although the work has not yet appeared in print in the Soviet Union, contracts have been made to have it translated and published in Europe and the U.S.

For all his varied scholarly, educational and civil endeavors, Gamkrelidze is "no ascetic," and his life is devoted to serving the people. He is also chairman of the Georgian Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and America.

International

DAMASCUS GEORGIAN GIVES ARABISTICS LIBRARY TO ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 February 1984 page 4 carries a 1,000-word KOMUNISTI interview with Oriental Institute Director Tamaz Gamkrelidze and senior scientific associate Gocha Dzhaparidze (until recently the director of the Soviet Culture Center in Damascus) concerning the gift of a large and valuable Arabistics library to the Oriental Institute by Levan Sagaradze, an ethnic Georgian who is a citizen of Syria and has

lived in Damascus for 50 years. Sagaradze has been promoting Soviet-Syrian economic and trade ties for 30 years and has helped arrange many Soviet exhibits. His love for his native land is deep, he visits frequently and two of his daughters studied in Tbilisi. Sagaradze also provided financial aid to Aleppo poet Nizar Khalili in his translation of the Georgian epic "Knight in the Panther's Skin," which Sagaradze will also help publish. Some years ago, Sagaradze gave a similar Arabistics collection to Tbilisi State University.

The gift library consists of 125 titles totaling 275 volumes. The article lists a large number of authors and titles of the works, which include numerous medieval as well as modern items in all aspects of history, science, literature, medicine, dictionaries and other reference works. Institute staffer Dzhaparidze states that the gift will be set up as a special collection, to be supplemented by other acquisitions and future gifts promised by Sagaradze. He reminds readers that three schools in Tbilisi are teaching Arabic and states that Arabic-language primers presented by Sagaradze will contribute to this effort to train Arabic specialists.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF BASQUE-GEORGIAN KINSHIP URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 February 1984 page 4 carries Prof Dr of Medicine M. Shengelia's 1,100-word article concerning scientific evidence pointing to the ancient genetic kinship of the Georgian and Basque peoples, in particular on the basis of strikingly similar blood types, preponderant patterns of which have intrigued biologists for some time. In Aleksandr Mendeleyev's NEDELYA article last fall concerning the Basque-Georgian hypothesis, Shengelia was cited as the source of blood-type data and their bearing on the question, but he now states that the information came from Spanish scholar Manuel de Araneg's 1962 book "Basque Blood Types." This data was given in 1979 to researchers in the Mukhadze Blood Transfusion and Hematology Scientific-Research Institute, who have surveyed blood types in Georgia's various ethnic groups and found surprising similarities to those of the Basques.

Of course, speculation based on blood types alone is insufficient, but there are other clues to follow--anthropological, archaeological, folkloric, linguistic and so on. Shengelia tells of personal impressions he and other Georgian travellers to Spain have had on encountering Basques and seeing their ethnic similarities, also noting the occurrence of numerous Basque surnames virtually identical to Georgian names. Shengelia concludes by urging well-organized and planned joint efforts by Georgian and Basque researchers, "on a high scientific level," to investigate this important historical and cultural question.

Military

GEORGIAN MILITARY TRAINEES' ACTIVITIES, COMRADESHIP DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 February 1984 page 3 carries KZakVO's Lt Gen Shirinkin's article on the 66th anniversary of the

establishment of the USSR armed forces [appears also in ZARYA VOSTOKA] and several shorter items describing the activities, interethnic harmony, good deeds and so on of training units which include Georgian servicemen. In each item, the setting is said to be "in the mountains."

One photo with a 50-word caption shows Pvt Nugzar Kelekhsashvili and his multiethnic mortar squad mates staging a training attack "in the mountains."

Lt Col A. Alekseyev's 700-word article describes the harmony, comradeship, sense of collectivism and deep patriotism and diligence of KZakVO military units, in which men of more than 70 nationalities serve. Several Georgian enlisted men, noncoms and officers are named along with representatives of other non-Russian nationalities. Allusion is made to "exercises in the mountains" as well as sports and cultural activities, also friendly relations with civilians.

Lt Col A. Pavlov's 200-word vignette tells of a tank exercise 'in the mountains' which has halted temporarily so that a Georgian officer could send a birthday telegram to his wife. The commander of the unit, Captain Orlov, good-naturedly complied with the request, and all members signed the telegram.

Finally, Lt Col (Res) A. Pavlovskiy's 400-word article tells of the heroism of Pvt Shatirishvili from Kistauri (Akhmeta Rayon) one rainy night during an exercise "in the mountains." Carefully leading a convoy of vehicles across a hazardous wood bridge over a raging stream, he single-handedly shouldered the lead vehicle to safety after it started to crash through the rotten timber, and thus saved his buddies. After 6 weeks of recuperation in the hospital he was flown home for a well-earned furlough.

TBILISI HIGHER MILITARY SCHOOL OPERATIONS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 February 1984 under the rubric "Law, Order and Us" carries L. Khubuluri's 1,100-word article describing the functions and operations of the Tbilisi branch [fakultet] of the Moscow Higher Militia School. Founded in 1979, it is the only such school in the Transcaucasus. Ordzhon Kockladze is the head. The regular course of study runs 4 years (5 years by correspondence), upon completion of which the student is made lieutenant in the militia and awarded a jurist's diploma. Most enrollees are from the militia, with a certain number of workers and kolkhozniks also accepted.

The school is well-outfitted with laboratories, workshops and classrooms as well as settings for life-like crime scenarios (a "murder" scene and its investigation are described). In addition to law enforcement subjects, students take courses in Marxism-Leninism, political economy, history and other subjects given in regular VUZes. First-year students must live in dormitories; after the first year, Tbilisi residents in good standing can live at home.

Since strength and agility are assets, students are abundantly provided with physical training and sports facilities. Cultural pursuits are also emphasized, and a 2-year "Peoples University of Culture" has been set up to provide them. All this is designed to meet the ideal expressed in the poet Mayakovskiy's lines: "Comrade, you have to know the revolver, Lenin's works and our poetry!"

Political Affairs

IMPROVEMENTS IN KIRGHIZ INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 1, January 1984 pages 27-33 carries a 2,900-word article by Dzhusupbek Akmatov, the KiSSR minister of internal affairs and a major-general, on recent improvements in the work of the ministry under his charge. At present problems in strengthening the social and legal order are being resolved through the direct leadership and assistance of the CPKi Central Committee. As part of the progressive methods being introduced into the practice of the internal affairs organs, patrol service has been reorganized in the city of Frunze, the oblast centers and a number of other cities so as to strengthen the preservation of the social order. In addition to drunkenness, one major problem leading to criminal activity is parasitism; those who were not working or studying anywhere made up 20 percent of those who committed crimes in the republic last year. To carry out law-enforcement work successfully, the structure of the BKhSS [Struggle with the Theft of Socialist Property and Speculation] staff has also been reorganized. Akmatov cites several examples of large-scale theft of public property, including the appropriation of nearly 62 tons of wool worth 560,000 rubles from a factory in Tokmak. The people responsible have been called to account, but it is surprising that state wealth was stolen before the very eyes of dozens and even hundreds of supposedly honest people and that such people did not act responsibly to protect the property of all the people. Akmatov also discusses petty theft within certain ministries and departments, especially in the enterprises of the local industry ministry. He states, "We are developing a work style and method in conformity to the timely demands of the CPSU and the Soviet government. The operations departments, which struggle directly against crime and provide for the preservation of the social order, have been strengthened by way of cutbacks in the officials in the administrative units. Instances of self-satisfaction or of an uncritical attitude towards the results of operations are being given principled evaluations.... The leaders of all units have been improving the conduct of work with their own staffs and have been meeting with the people more." But there are still many unresolved tasks and serious shortcomings in the work of some internal affairs organs which are arousing fundamental dissatisfaction among the people. According to Akmatov, the republic organs of internal affairs intend to eliminate these shortcomings and supply greater effectiveness to the preservation of the legal order.

Economics

1983 ECONOMIC RESULTS IN KIRGHIZIA PRESENTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 22 January 1984 page 1 carries a 700-word unattributed survey of the 1983 results in the industrial, capital construction and transportation sectors of the Kirghizia economy. The report notes that the Kok-Yangak mine and the Sulyukta mine administration did not fulfill the year plan in the sale of output. In construction, the capital investments of state, cooperative and social enterprises and organizations made up 837.4 million rubles, which was only 96 percent of the year plan, but was 68.3 million rubles more than for the same 12-month period in 1982. In 1983, 137 construction organizations, or 45 percent of the total, did not fulfill the amount of self-contained contract work. In transportation, the utilization coefficient of motor vehicles in the freight hauling motor pool was 60.5 percent. The same newspaper 24 January 1984 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead article on curbing waste in working time, which also presents data on industrial plan-fulfillment in the republic for 1983. The editorial notes that waste in working time in the enterprises under Union subordination for the first 11 months of 1983 significantly increased over the same period in 1982; an increase in lost time was particularly noticeable in the republic's ministry of local industry and in the Kok-Yangak mine under Union subordination. All in all in industry, 17 enterprises experienced shortfalls in the sale of output, 34 enterprises in the normed pure output and 69 enterprises in labor productivity for 1983. The same newspaper 27 January 1984 page 1 carries a 900-word lead article on the results achieved in capital construction last year. For instance, 17 oil wells and 63 kilometers of micro-wave radio link [radio relay lines] were handed over for use in 1983. Also during this period, the Tash-Kumyr GES, the tin mine enterprise, the gold mine combine and the Papan reservoir were being built. But there were serious shortfalls in some areas of capital construction. In school construction 13 million rubles' capital investment was realized, which was only 85 percent of the target. For preschool facilities this index was 81 percent, and for hospitals and clinics 76 percent. The leaders of the food and meat-and-dairy ministries should be worried over the fact that only 63-64 percent of the year plan in contract work was fulfilled. In addition, the need of the republic's economy for prefabricated reinforced concrete was satisfied by only 80 percent. Contract construction organizations experienced much idleness in working time due to interruptions in the supply of metal, wood and other building materials. In construction organizations, serious shortcomings are taking place in raising labor productivity. Nearly all the ministries and departments of the republic permitted the pace of average salaries to outstrip that of labor productivity. [The above information culled from the articles, as well as other statistical information, seems not to have been included in the official 1983 economic results published in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA 2 February 1984 pages 1 and 3.]

AIR POLLUTION COUNTERMEASURES BEING TAKEN IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 26 January 1984 page 4 carries a 600-word article by T. Bayasov, head of the Kirghiz

administration for hydrometeorology and for monitoring the natural environment, on the efforts being made to clean the air of pollutants in Kirghizia. As the result of the growth of industrial enterprises, motor vehicles, mechanization and technology, the natural environment has become increasingly polluted. The KiSSR Central Statistical Administration has calculated that as the result of the effective operation of gas and dust filtering equipment and as a result of the appropriate measures of state inspection by the agency Bayasov heads, the amount of harmful substances dissipated into the atmosphere by all the establishments and enterprises in Frunze in the first half of 1983 was less than that for the same period in 1982. According to Bayasov, it is necessary that the important work defined in 1981 for reducing air pollution in the Soviet Union be conducted in the industrialized cities of Frunze, Tokmak, Kara-Balta and Osh. Such work was begun in Frunze in 1981; unfortunately, some ministries and their industrial enterprises have not been participating actively in these All-Union measures.

KIRGHIZ COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY PREPARES FOR ELECTIONS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 January 1984 page 3 carries a 1,700-word article by Vil Tyurebayev, the KiSSR minister of communications, on the role communications plays in relaying the results of the upcoming parliamentary elections in Kirghizia. He also discusses recent accomplishments in the communications sphere, as well as future plans, many of which have resulted from the proposals made by the voters. For instance, in order to further enhance telegraphic communications, PTS-K [?]-type telegraphic communication substations have been given over for use in the cities of Kara-Balta and Tokmak for the first time. In Frunze, Gazeta-2 facsimile equipment has been installed, and it receives five Moscow-based newspapers. Providing farms with telephones is an important part of the Food Program.

MAJOR ELEMENTS IN KIRGHIZ AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 1, January 1984 pages 34-41 carries a 3,200-word article by Petr Khodos, the first deputy chairman of the KiSSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on the Affairs of the AGro-Industrial Complex, on the development of the complex in Kirghizia. This complex includes three spheres: first, that sector of industry that supplies the means of production to agriculture, the light, food and meat-and-dairy industries, and the processing system; second, pure agricultural production, which encompasses crop farming and the branches of livestock breeding, as well as the production-technical, agrochemical, irrigation-land-development, and veterinarian-sanitation servicing of agriculture. and third, that group which provides the processing of agricultural raw materials, their transportation, storage and reprocessing. Khodos discusses features of each of these spheres of activity in Kirghizia. He notes, for instance, that the proportion of capital investments in agriculture has grown from 29 percent of the total during the 7th Five-year Plan period to 35.9 percent during the 10th. Taken as a whole, the agro-industrial complex, at the end of 1982, constituted 37 percent of the fixed production capital in the republic's economy at current prices, it produces

50 percent of the gross product and it makes up 40 percent of the national income. Khodos also discusses some aspects of the current development of agriculture in Kirghizia: the slow realization of crop rotation, the increased specialization in tobacco and in perennial-grass and sugar-beet seed, the reclamation of new land for growing fodder, etc. It is necessary to bear in mind that in the All-Union division of labor Kirghizia has emerged as a developed livestock breeding region and that it must hand over a certain amount of meat to the All-Union fund. Consequently, it is necessary to devote special attention to utilizing resources for preparing meat that are not currently being used. While Kirghizia turns over for meat cattle weighing 270-300 kilograms live per head, for the country as a whole that figure is 350 kilos or more. If the republic could reach the Union average, it would increase the republic's meat resource by 7,000 tons, or 2 kilos per person. Khodos also discusses the functions of the republic Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex, which pays great attention to developing the organization-economic forms of managing production. Of the 505 agricultural enterprises in the complex's system, 408 have introduced internal cost accounting, and some work has been carried out in the expansion of the brigade contract method in agricultural production. The first year of working under the new conditions has ended, and generally speaking, the basic plans were fulfilled.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KIRGHIZ NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION INCREASES, RUSSIAN PAPER DECLINES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 10 January 1984 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead article on the 2nd congress of worker and rural correspondents, which was held in December 1983 in Frunze. The article notes that the number of stringers has grown from year to year for the newspaper SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN and that in 1983 more than 11,000 letters and reports arrived at the newspaper from these correspondents. "We now have nearly two thousand worker and rural correspondents and more than 130,000 readers; just 10 years ago the annual copies of our newspaper were about 110,000." At the present time, correspondent posts are active in 41 rayons and 2 cities and on 12 construction sites. On page 4 of the same issue of the newspaper the print run was given as 133,495 copies. This compares with a figure of 127,000 copies given on page 4 of the immediately preceding issue, 8 January 1984. [With the issue of 10 January 1984 both this newspaper and the Russian-language republican newspaper SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA began to be printed by the offset technique. The last time SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN underwent a change in circulation, from the 8 February to 9 February 1983 issues, it increased from 126,256 to 127,000. The Russian-language SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, by contrast, decreased in print run from 110,000 as of the 8 January 1984 issue to 106,908 as of the 10 January issue. The last time the Russian newspaper had experienced a change in circulation, from 4 January to 5 January 1983, the number had increased slightly, from 109,869 to 110,000.]

STATE OF LITERARY CRITICISM IN KIRGHIZIA EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KRYGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 19 January 1984 pages 2-3 carries a 3,600-word article by an unnamed literary figure on the current state of Kirghiz literary criticism and some of the tasks that have been assigned to it by various party decrees. The writer maintains that literary criticism has made significant progress in Kirghizia in recent years, as evidenced by the fact that in the last 4-5 years more than 20 books by critics and literary scholars have been published by local publishers. He then lists a number of prominent topics, such as the relationship of folklore to modern written literature, treated during this period although he contends that the issue of the development of socialist realism in Soviet Kirghiz literature is one which needs more extensive treatment. "Unfortunately, it is sometimes possible to encounter, even at the present time, instances of the distortion of some aspects of our life and its significance." Such negative phenomena in literature and art have received principled criticism at the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. While literary journals and the newspaper KRYGYZSTAN MADANIYATY have been publishing materials of interest in literary criticism, many under regular rubrics, it is not possible to be satisfied with the present level of literary criticism on the pages of the press. Older generation critics and literary scholars have not been actively participating in recent years in the discussions devoted to the knotty issues of contemporary Kirghiz literature which, surely, is not a good sign. Literary circles and the reading public are always eager to listen to what the older generation of critics and literary scholars has to say. It would also be fruitful for poets, writers and playwrights themselves to take part in such discussions. Unfortunately, they are not involving themselves in the local press, and they leave editorial requests to participate unanswered. The writer also covers other problem areas: the need for the press to review new books in a timely fashion, the desirability for more objective assessments of writers in anniversary articles, the lack of progress in the work of the critical community and the community's lack of initiative.

PROPOSALS ON SCHOOL REFORM MADE IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETIK KRYGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 25 January 1984 page 3 carries a 900-word article by A. Sadykov, the director of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences Language and Literature Institute, commenting upon the recent draft proposal on educational reform. He discusses several issues and makes seven recommendations for improving the draft proposal. For instance, he notes that some parents take their children away from labor and rest summer camps under various pretexts and then send them to the lakeside. He maintains that this is not a good phenomenon and harms a child's future; therefore, it should be designated in the reform program that the exemplary organization of such camps and the attendance at them of the entire student body are important tasks for educational organs, parents and economic leaders. He also complains that some parents do not want to send their children to professional schools. Such schools had been considered second-rate up to the present, and elementary schools used to try to aim students who were doing poorly to them. But now study in both general and technical schools

has become good, and preference should be given in admittance to higher education institutions to graduates of special professional and technical schools. If advantages were granted, no one would regard these schools indifferently, and this would improve their reputation. In addition, while textbooks and study aids for Kirghiz language and literature are being produced correctly, teachers always state that there are too few aids.

In the same newspaper 11 January 1984 page 3 is a 600-word article by Z. S. Stepanova, a teacher of Russian in Tyan-Shanskiy Rayon, also discussing the draft proposal on school reform. She recommends that the program include a provision whereby the issue of attracting more children of local nationalities living in the countryside to Russian Language and Literature Departments in higher education institutions and to special Russian language institutes be examined. This is because there are many instances in which urban young people, after obtaining expertise in Russian, don't feel like going to the countryside to work and so leave for other work. Thus there is a shortage of Russian teachers in remote villages.

LANGUAGE POLICY IN KIRGHIZIA EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 1, January 1984 pages 128-133 carries a 2,500-word article by Aymura Elebayeva entitled "The Role of Bilingualism in the Development of Culture," in which she discusses a number of issues in language policy in Kirghizia. She points out that there is no "pure" language which has not been influenced by other languages and that Kirghiz has a large number of words from Iranian, Mongolian, Arabic, Russian, etc. The socialist society creates all the conditions for the enrichment of the lexical stock of the national languages and strives so that these lexical stocks may be adapted quickly to historic tasks. The Kirghiz language has made great strides since the October Revolution. Now, for instance, eight journals are published in Kirghiz. Highly qualified teachers of Kirghiz language and literature are being trained in the republic; in the schools of Kirghizia more than 3,000 such teachers are working at the present time. In a November 1975 decree "On the Condition of the Teaching of Kirghiz and Measures To Further Improve It," it was established that the language had changed from a means of exchanging oral thought into a developed literary language. More than 100 doctorate and candidate dissertations in Kirghiz philology have been defended, and more than 70 terminological dictionaries in 44 fields have been published. As for the current process of linguistic development in the USSR, languages, as distinct from cultures, cannot draw mutually nearer. As of yet the term "linguistic drawing closer" has remained inexact, and if one were to speak of the phonological, lexico-semantic, morphological and syntactic drawing closer of languages, it can be said that such processes are not observed in the languages of the peoples of the USSR. While native languages have developed under the language policy of the country, that policy cannot raise all native languages to the level of developed world languages. Elebayeva then [in fairly conventional terms] discusses the role of the Russian language on a world scale, within the USSR, and in Kirghizia itself.

GOOD, BAD OF KIRGHIZ CUSTOMS SHOULD BE DELIMITED

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 1, January 1984 pages 101-110 carries a 5,300-word article by Nurkemel Kulmatov, a candidate of the philosophical sciences, on the need to define precisely those aspects of customs and traditions that go hand in hand with present-day progress and those that hinder development. For some people the latter are not felt as such negative phenomena and everything called a "custom" seems to be a spiritual treasure. Criticism of its negative aspects is seen as casting doubt on the honor of the nationality. Kulmatov cites a number of studies produced in Kirghizia on the issue of customs, but he feels that the disparate material should be assembled in a special collection to assist atheist-lecturers and propagandists in discussing the good and bad in various customs. The Kirghiz are well-known for their hospitality towards guests, and this is a particularly good custom. Most people would say without hesitation that the gastronomic aspect does not play a great role in hospitality--in theory--but in fact some people become offended if they are invited as guests and a sheep is not slaughtered or the table is sparingly set. They may even break off relations. Respecting the elderly is a positive quality widespread in Kirghiz national life, but sometimes it dictates conduct that does not conform to the tendency or etiquette of the present day. For instance, the psychology and point of view of a father who demands that his atheist child arrange a funeral feast for the sake of a "spirit" are clear. Kulmatov provides an example where religion has left a harmful trace on a popular custom. The relatives of a 45-46-year-old atheist decided to have him buried in his native village. Among those attending the burial were the colleagues of the deceased who belonged to a couple of other nationalities. A grand feast for a great number of people was held. When they took up the body, believers performed an ablution and recited a prayer before burial. The rest knelt and faced Mecca. The Quran was chanted by mullahs. Thus, a militant atheist who conducted atheist work enthusiastically when alive was buried as a religious person. According to Kulmatov, it would be worth special consideration to convert into a target of atheist education the psychology of those who support atheism in theory but in practice embrace religious customs. How can one understand it when a person doesn't believe in religion but holds a memorial feast on the day of burial, 7 days later, 40 days later and a year later, so that the deceased's "spirit" may be satisfied, and also holds a circumcision ceremony for a boy because that is the sign of a Muslim? If a school child receives atheist thought and education in lessons but goes to a funeral feast and recites a prayer for the "spirit" of the deceased, what kind of effect will it leave on him? According to Kulmatov, the number of believers is decreasing sharply from year to year, but it would not be an exaggeration to say that religious ceremonies have not decreased as much. The slaughter of a choice horse, supposedly, proves how high the prestige of a dead person and his family is. In some places, it becomes a sensation when two or three horses are slaughtered, the dinner table overflows and the liquor flows like water. The news that someone has died is met with the question "What was slaughtered?" The ceremony of burying someone, on the average, runs to 5,000-6,000 rubles. Kulmatov advocates organized attempts to define the beneficial and harmful aspects of customs and comprehensive efforts to put

plans based on these determinations into effect. The struggle with religious errors should be carried out not via prohibition and compulsion but through persuasion and enlightenment.

KIRGHIZ PARTY CHIEF DEFINES TASKS OF MEDIA, DECRIES INTIMIDATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 1, January 1984 pages 7-19 carries a 5,500-word article by Turdakun Usubaliyev, the first secretary of the CPKi Central Committee, on the role of the mass media in the life of Kirghizia. When adopting a resolution calling for the 2nd congress of worker and rural correspondents, which was held recently, the CPKi Central Committee kept in mind the assistance these correspondents give the party and government, an assistance which clearly testifies to the true freedom and democracy in the party press. Usubaliyev notes that the number of worker and rural correspondents in the republic now is over 11,000, a 3-fold increase over the number of such correspondents when their first congress was held in 1956. He then touches upon a number of issues to which these correspondents contribute in their work--the building of hydro-electric power stations, producing goods for other Union republics, improving consumer goods, promoting the effective use of resources in agriculture, etc. One problem stressed by Usubaliyev is the failure to reduce manual labor in some sectors, a circumstance that slows the development of labor productivity. In 1983 labor productivity declined in the ministries of the meat-and-dairy industry and water resources. The new brigade system has not been introduced at a rapid enough pace in some enterprises, such as the Sulyukta Mine Administration. The press, fortified by the reports of worker and rural correspondents, is vital in helping remedy some of these problems. While some newspapers carry systematic and decisive criticism of various shortcomings in present-day life, some editorial boards have not been showing a militant quality. For instance, on the oblast newspaper ISSYK-KUL'SKAYA PRAVDA, the journalists themselves have tried to skirt crucial issues and they thus shied away from publishing the critical materials of worker and rural correspondents. In some periodical press organs, instead of penetrating criticism, there are materials in which petty interests, inappropriate human and empty exclamations are evident. The Central Committee Buro severely criticized such a "style" of criticism permitted in the journal CHALKAN.

KIRGHIZ LITERARY JOURNAL GETS NEW CHIEF EDITOR

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 1, January 1984 page 2 carries the names of those on the editorial board of this literary journal. The new chief editor is K[ymbatbek] Ukayev, but there have been no other changes in the composition of the board. [The former chief editor, the writer and playwright Shatman Sadybakasov, had died after a long illness on 2 August 1983, according to the obituary on him in KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY 11 August 1983 page 15. There were apparently no other obituaries published at the time in the newspapers SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN, or in the journal ALA TOO itself. No one had been mentioned as succeeding him as chief editor until this January issue.]

Military

KIRGHIZIA OBSERVES MONTH PERIOD IN HONOR OF ARMY, NAVY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 25 January 1984 page 4 carries a 700-word article by F. Osipova, the deputy chief of the department of mass-organization work and military-patriotic propaganda in the KISSR DOSAAF Central Committee, on the annual month-long period held in honor of the Soviet Army and Navy. This year the special month lasts from 23 January to 23 February, and its basic aim is to educate workers and young people in Soviet patriotism, political vigilance and preparations to defend the Homeland, work that has special significance at a time when U.S. imperialism and its allies are aggravating the international situation. During this period, a festival of military-patriotic films will be held in the republic, and Komsomol and DOSAAF committees will attract young people to the work of supplementing, repairing and straightening up the integrated sports centers of the republic. Other activities will include DOSAAF's acceptance of new members, the collection of membership dues and the selling of lottery tickets. Last year more than 300,000 people participated in the military-patriotic measures during this special month and this year there has been better organization than ever before. Mass competitions on firing ranges will be held from 16 February to 23 February, in which young men and women will be taking part.

Economics

ECONOMIC PROGRESS ASSESSED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 10, October 1983 carries on pages 38-45 a 3,400-word article, "The Social Essence of the Party's Economic Strategy" by M. Khudoiyev. In the Tajik SSR the average monthly wage for workers has increased 1.8 percent since 1980. The current average wage, financial aid and privileges from the social use fund have a total value of 218 rubles. The monthly wages of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers have also increased rapidly. In 1982 the party and state worked to promote the rapid development of agriculture. The republic had 2,800 tractors, 1,900 trucks and 219,000 tons of high-quality fertilizer and spent 381 million rubles on agriculture. There was widespread construction of housing and facilities related to culture and way of life in the villages. In 1982 the republic's agriculture exceeded the current 5 year plan's levels for sales of cotton, wool, silk, geraniums and eight foodstuffs. In 1983 there have been extensive state purchases of cattle and a record level of silk production.

While fulfillment of the food program is related to the important task of raising people's level of well being it is not the only factor. Increased production of consumer goods and services is also very important. In the Tajik SSR in the first 2 years of the current 5 year plan production of consumer goods rose 9.3% (while production of all categories of industrial goods increased 8.9%). Given the quantity of consumer goods produced and their technical level it has not been possible to meet fully the inhabitants' increasing demands. The field of consumer goods production is not making rapid strides towards intensive development. The production of consumer goods can be increased in several ways. Factories should be equipped more rapidly with new technology. Branches of factories that produce consumer goods should be established near settled areas. In such areas there are many people with nothing to do. Work done in the home should be encouraged. Ensuring that the population's demand for consumer goods will be satisfied in the next 2 or 3 years is an important task. Related important issues include raising people's cultural consciousness, the quality of services and food, putting exemplary social order into practice, and making better use of free time. Improving housing is a major social issue. Extensive housing construction, especially in the last 5 year plan, makes a speedy resolution possible. Since 1970 14.7 million square meters of

housing in the form of 270,000 apartments have been built in the republic. The central government's plan for the economic growth of Dushanbe from 1984 to 1990 calls for the construction of more than 2.3 million square meters of residential housing and communal economic facilities.

The party's economic strategy is concerned with the workers' health. In the Tajik SSR this includes roughly doubling the state budget expenditures for development in this area from 1970 to 1981 (from 84.6 million rubles to 160.9 million). The number of doctors (in all specialties) has doubled. The June 1983 plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU noted that health services are not always up to the necessary level. Problems include facilities which lag behind in providing contemporary medical care. Therefore the party called for a big improvement in hospitals, dispensaries and ambulatory clinics. Necessary remedies include eliminating personnel shortages as quickly as possible, modernization and the rapid construction of more high-quality patient care facilities.

Increasing the productivity of labor is an important issue. One aspect of this is the application of technical developments. Industrial automation in the Tajik SSR has increased during the first 2 years of the current 5 year plan. However the increase is not satisfactory. Not every area of the economy has met the plan requirements regarding technological progress. Party, union and other republic personnel are attentive to strengthening socialist discipline in the workforce. The measures which have been considered for strengthening discipline can lead to rapid progress in eliminating both tardiness and the irresponsibility towards work duties shown by one part of the population. In the first 2 years of the current 5 year plan labor productivity has increased in the republic. This is reflected in the sale of about 10 million rubles' worth of goods produced above plan levels. However strengthening labor discipline is a long-term project that cannot be solved at once. Improving discipline and productivity is clearly influenced by public services. Measures are contemplated for public services in every city and rayon of the republic. Concern with the use of human and material resources is an important means to increase labor productivity. Unfortunately initiative and a rejection of complacency are now lacking to a degree in dealing with tardiness and theft. Thrifty use of resources is crucial and should be the concern of every individual in every economic unit. Problems in the use of resources directly affect all areas of the economy, including production, consumption, science and technology, commercial practices and organizing educational work in the collective. The party plays the leading role in dealing with the productivity issue in the workplace and society as a whole. Also playing important roles in this are people's control organs, office inspectorates, commissions of local soviets of people's deputies, the republic's interoffice commissions and oblast' commissions on the thrifty use of material resources.

CRITICISM OF COMMUNIST PARTY COMMITTEE IN TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 11, November 1983, carries on pages 40-45 an unsigned 2,500-word article, "Report of the Work of the Leninabad Oblast' Party Committee." The article

is subtitled, "Resolution of the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan on 17 September 1983." The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Tajikistan Communist Party heard a report on the work of the Leninabad oblast' party committee. The plenum noted that the party committee in question showed more concern about increasing intra-party democracy, broadening the militance of party committees and primary party organizations, and the vanguard role of communists in production and social life. The quality of leading cadres has improved. The oblast' has clearly made achievements in fulfilling party policy on economic development and the population's well being.

The plenum also noted that there are "serious shortcomings and errors" in the practices of the Leninabad oblast' party committee. It is not demanding or firm in relations with rayon and city party committees, soviet organs, unions and Komsomol, or in applying the party's policy of intensifying social production to the satisfactory level. In many cases there is a weak link between organizational, ideological, educational and political work and the fulfillment of the most important economic tasks.

Directives of the 26th Congress of the CPSU on the full use of labor resources are weakly implemented. Despite a strengthening of labor discipline in many economic units unauthorized absence and loss of work time have not changed. In some factories changes of cadres are numerous.

The 11th plenum of the Central Committee of the Tajikistan Community Party resolved that the Leninabad oblast' committee has a duty to eliminate the shortcomings, implement party policy and greatly raise the level of its leadership of the oblast's economic, social and cultural development. Workers, kolkhoz members, members of the intelligentsia, youths and women who are doing superior practical work should be advanced to leadership positions. The Leninabad oblast' committee must report to the Central Committee of the Tajikistan Communist Party in December 1984 on the fulfillment of these resolutions.

TAJIK COTTON PICKERS PREFER OLD WAYS, SHUN TECHNOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki 15 October 1983 on page 1 carries a 780-word editorial titled "For the Sake of a Splendid Khirman." The editorial notes that although some work in the cotton collection has been good, not all work is being done at the expected levels. Machinery is being improperly used by those who do not follow the example of their neighbors, and many people are reluctant to adopt the new technology and prefer to pick cotton in the old way by hand. Poor organization and a lack of labor discipline compound the problem.

TAJIK CATTLE BREEDERS URGED TO INCREASE HERD

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki 15 October 1983 on page 1 carries a 1,000-word article by M. Umarov, director of the laboratory of the Institute of Cattle Research for Tajikistan, titled "On an Important Subject: Attention to Reproduction." The author acknowledges

the serious shortage of cattle in Tajikistan and discusses various ways of alleviating this shortage. Umarov emphasizes the importance of using new technology to solve this problem and notes the reluctance of some to adopt this technology. This reluctance is responsible for the decline in the cattle herd and in milk production in various villages. Meat spoilage is also a serious problem; however, according to Umarov, the basic problem remains the inattention of cattle breeders to the importance of artificially inseminating the cows at the proper time.

Social and Cultural Affairs

PROFILE OF TAJIK AUTHOR, FOLKLORIST

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe SADOI SHARQ in Tajiki No 8, 1983, carries on pages 106-112 the 3,500-word article, "Writer and Scholar," by B. Tilavov. The article appears under the rubric "Literary Chronicle." Rajab Amonov began as a poet but is particularly noted for his stories and works on folklore and literary criticism. His works of fiction include the story, "In the Foothills of the Blue Mountains" (published in Tajiki in 1961 and in Russian translation in 1964). It portrays the struggle between good and evil, the new and the old.

As a scholar Amonov has had two areas of interest, the gathering of Tajik oral lore and scholarly research, writing and teaching in the philology and history of ancient Tajik civilization, especially folklore and literature. His scholarly activities began in the 1940's. He studied the history of Persian and Tajik literature under the prominent Soviet Iranologist, E. E. Bertels. After his journey to Kulyab, he decided to focus his research on the Tajik oral lore of Kulyab oblast'. Amonov is carrying on and developing the methods of noted Russian folklorists-Iranologists V. Zhukovskiy, A. A. Semenov, M. S. Andreyev and A. N. Boldyrev. He edited "Practical Instructions for Collecting Oral Folk Literature" (published in Tajik in 1960), which raised the level of study of Tajik folklore. It occupies an important place in Soviet folklore studies and Persian studies of the East. The experience of Tajik folklorists has a particular authority for foreign Persian speakers, as is demonstrated by the cooperation of foreign Persian-speaking scholars with Tajik folklorists.

Amonov has also made valuable contributions to the study of Tajik oral poetry. From the 1950's through the 1970's, Amonov played an important role in the collection of Tajik folk poetry.

His book entitled [in Tajiki] "Tajik Folk Tales" has been published in Russian (Moscow, 1960), German (Berlin, 1960 and Vienna, 1962), English (Berlin, 1960), Magyar (Budapest, 1970), and other languages. These have a wide audience and are important in training children's literary interest.

In 1965 Amonov became scholarly director of the ongoing project to produce a 35-volume "Complete Collection of Tajik Folklore". Some volumes have already appeared; completion is set for 1990. The project is a first in international Iranology. It is being prepared for publication in Tajiki and Persian,

Russian, and either English or German. This project has drawn the attention of folklorists, anthropologists, literature specialists and historians from central cities and scholarly centers in the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Iran, Afghanistan and other foreign countries to the Department of Tajik Folklore of the Tajikistan Academy of Sciences. The collection includes the latest historical work on Tajik folklore, articles on ancient lore and various genres of folklore, and articles on geography and the ethnic and social context. It reflects the latest developments internationally in philology. "World-renowned Persian and Tajik classical literature" exerted a direct influence on Tajik and Persian folklore. A close connection developed with the oral literature of the Aryan peoples, especially the Tajiks and Persians. Tajik and Persian folklore and written literature exerted a great influence on each other and benefited from each other. Therefore this collection of Tajik folklore is a major aid in the study of the history, philosophy, anthropology, linguistics and literature not only of the Tajiks but of all the Aryan peoples and neighboring countries.

Amonov became a member of the Tajikistan Academy of Sciences in 1976. He is a member of the Council of Scientific Writers and head of the Council on the Regulation of Scientific Research in Philology of the Presidium of the Tajikistan Academy of Sciences.

MEETING OF CENTRAL ASIAN CULTURAL OFFICIALS IN DUSHANBE REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MADANIYATI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 21 October 1983 carries on pages 1-2 an unsigned 2,600-word article, "A Single Multinational Art." This is an account of the meeting of the regional consultative assembly of cultural and artistic workers of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan held in Dushanbe for 3 days starting 19 October 1983. The most important issue for artistic and cultural organizations is raising their role in ideological work. Literary and artistic works must actively influence the ideological-political level and contemporary ethics. These cultural forms must reflect deep social processes fully and in a balanced way. More attention must be given to educating the new generation. The most important duty is struggling for peace and security and against the slanders of U.S. imperialists by means of literature and art.

The USSR Deputy Minister of Culture, V. V. Serov, addressed the assembly on the role of Soviet multinational culture in forming the individual. This includes culture's role in strengthening the fulfillment of basic social, political and economic duties and raising the repertoire of professional artists. The cultural potential of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan is big. In the Soviet era many cultural organizations (libraries, clubs, museums, parks, theaters, circusses, concert organizations) have been established. These means must be used more fruitfully. Internationalism is important in the activities of artistic organizations. For example, 43% of the theatrical repertoire in Uzbekistan is made up of translations of works of the peoples of the USSR. The situation is similar in the Tajik, Turkmen and Kazakh republics. At the same time, more attention

attention should be paid in repertoire selection to works having full social and political content. Clubs, libraries and houses of culture play an important role in ideological and ethical education. They must be used fruitfully and shown the right path.

Speakers at the assembly addressed the subject of developing culture in rural areas.

The Minister of Culture of Tajikistan, S. Sh. Mirzoshoyev, noted that theaters in Tajikistan are giving more attention to contemporary subjects than ever before. Tajikistan's Ministry of Culture and the Writers' Union have made a great effort to improve the ideological content of stage works. These theaters have a duty to select works with appropriate titles. Accomplishing this now demands much effort and struggle. Mirzoshoyev advocates increased contact among people in the performing arts in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan without waiting just for special festivals for this to happen. There should be an all-Union organization to supervise the coordination and equipping of cultural organizations with technical equipment. There is a connection between the successful conduct of ideological and political work by cultural and artistic organizations and the training of their personnel. Now 44 percent of the personnel of the organizations subject to the Tajikistan Ministry of Culture have sufficient training. Also important is the absence of scientific materials on important cultural issues and on improving social and political work by cultural and artistic workers. The solution is for the Institute of Science and Research in the Arts of the USSR Ministry of Culture to be involved in this issue.

The assembly noted that the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan have a rich tradition of cultural development. Tajikistan has more than 12,000 specialists working in this area. A hundred institutions of higher learning of Tajikistan's Ministry of Culture train these specialists. Theaters play a big ideological role.

MOLDING CHARACTER OUTSIDE SCHOOL IN TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki 1983 No 8, August, carries on pages 11-12 a 700-word article, "Students' Moral Training in the Course of Work Outside of Lessons," by T. Nosirov, a pedagogy professor. Students' character is molded by the family as well as school. The training given at home and at school does not correspond to each other. The home influences reflect a family's moral wealth and level of outlook. Cooperation between the school and the family plays an important role in the successful moral upbringing of children.

There are various ways to build character outside class since students spend so much more of the day outside school. Among the avenues of influence are: Pioneer and Komsomol gatherings; evening discussions; excursions to historical sites; group attendance at movies and plays and the discussion of their content; writing compositions on moral issues; etc. Leaders of classes, Komsomol and the Pioneers should be involved in moral education in order to correct a child's moral shortcomings by peer example.

A FILMED TRIBUTE TO TAJIKISTAN'S CHEKA

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MADANIYATI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 21 October 1983 carries on page 4 a 125-word TojikTA release, "New Film." A new film by Tojik-fil'm, "Do Not Shoot in the Pass," had its premier in Dushanbe. It is about the dangerous work of the Tajik Republic's first Chekists. The cast is made up of actors from Mosfil'm and Uzbek and Tajik actors.

International

TAJIKISTAN-INDIAN CULTURAL LINKS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MADANIYATI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 25 October 1983 carries on page 3 an 800-word article, "Mirshakar in India," by Abdullojon Ghafforov. In recent years Tajiki translations of works by prominent Indian authors have been available. The writers include R. Takur, Prem Chand, Mulk Raj Anand, Ali Sardari Ja'fari, Yashpal, Hoja Ahmadi Abbas and others. Translations of Tajik works into Hindi, Urdu and other languages have been published in India. The Tajik writers include Sadriddin Ayni, Mirzo Tursunzoda, Mu'min Qanoat, Sotim Ulughzoda, Jalol Iqromi, Aminjon Shukuki and Mirsaid Mirshakar.

An Urdu book, "Muhammad Iqbal, Mirsaid Mirshakar," has been published by the Muhammad Iqbal Institute of Srinagar University, in Kashmir. In the article Iqbal is described as a "prominent poet and philosopher of the East." The Institute's director for the past 6 years has been Ali Ahmad Surur, a prominent, progressive scholar, poet and critic. He wrote the book's introduction, in which he states that the Institute considers knowledge of research on Iqbal in other countries one of its most important issues. The Mirshakar article is important because it shows the relation of a prominent writer from Tajikistan to Iqbal. The Mirshakar article is a summary of Iqbal's main ideas. Iqbal has found full acceptance in Tajikistan. The noted Tajik poet Mu'min Qanoat knows many of Iqbal's poems by heart and is familiar with Bedil and Ghalib as well.

Dr. Jaisi has done other translations into Urdu, including works by Ayni, Ulughzoda and Mirshakar. He has also translated Jiri Becka's "History of Persian-Tajik Literature." At Jaisi's request, Mirshakar sent him four pages of poems in the Persian alphabet in 1982. These portrayed culture and politics in Bukhara in the revolution and the immediately following period.

Mirshakar visited India for 4 months and later wrote a book about the country's children. It was published in 1961 and has had five printings.

Political Affairs

IMPORTANCE OF PARTY WORK EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 January 1984 page 1 carries an 1,100-word lead editorial stressing that "fulfillment of party directives has a special importance in increasing the activism of communists." After citing numerous examples where this attitude prevails, the article adds that "there are also places where communists are weak in attaining public goals and standing at the vanguard of the masses. Some party committees and buros do not intervene in duties set before their organizations or collectives and do not make firm demands that every communist fulfill the party directives. In such places the activism and work discipline of every communist is weakened." The editorial points out in this regard the 3009th Auto Transport workshop in Chardzhou in which "decrees accepted at meetings are not often fulfilled, agitation and political work are weak, and some propagandists hold political and economic lectures without sufficient preparation" and the Oktyabr kolkhoz in Bakherden Rayon where "organizational, ideological and political education work does not meet present demands."

RIGHTS OF SOVIET MUSLIMS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 January 1984 pages 2-3 carries a 2,600-word article by O. Rejebova, senior scientific worker at the Philosophy and Law Section of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, stressing that peoples of the USSR have more human rights than in the West or the Middle East. In quoting from the USSR Constitution, Rejebova notes that "in all sectors of public life the equal rights of USSR citizens are strengthened on the basis of law." The author adds that "in the course of the '70's and '80's a new group of slanderous claims have been made by bourgeois propagandists on the 'reduction' of the rights and freedoms of 'Soviet Muslims' and the 'liquidation' of their national languages, cultures and traditions." Rejebova then points out that "foreign Muslims who have come to our country, especially Central Asia, in recent years are amazed by the progress made by the peoples of our country and their flourishing development, and at the continuing amity in national mutual relations and true democracy." The speech made by Seid Baraka Molla Shamsuddovla, chief editor of ISLAM IN THE MODERN WORLD (Bangladesh), at the International Muslim Symposium in Dushanbe is quoted in this regard.

With reference to Turkmenistan, "The destiny of the Turkmen people is a clear manifestation of a socialist order which guarantees equal rights to large and small nations in every sphere of public life, and of Lenin's nationality policy of pure democracy." With regard to the peoples in countries of the West, the article notes that "If a new book is published in the Irish language in Ireland, it is hailed with great celebration. Up to the present day only one short film has been produced in Irish. The British educational system has forbidden the people of Northern Ireland to exploit their own historical and cultural legacy." Disparities between blacks and whites in the United States in income and other respects is also considered. The article is concluded by stating that bourgeois propagandists should never forget the English saying "Those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

KOLKHOZES INSTRUCTED ON ELECTION-ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 18 January 1984 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial instructing kolkhoz administrations on election-accounting procedures. "If the annual report of a kolkhoz administration merely enumerates numbers rather than deeply analyzing the work of the enterprise, and if there is no criticism of self-criticism, one can say at the outset that such a meeting will be weakly conducted. As shown in the regulations, kolkhozniks must be informed of the calling of an accounting-electoral meeting at least a week ahead." As a follow-up, "Customarily after meetings, kolkhoz administrations would analyze in detail critical comments and proposals on raising production and commerce, implementing these comments and suggestions in an operational manner."

IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN IN ARMY STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 22 January 1984 page 2 carries a 3,700-word unsigned report on the Republic Scientific-Practical Conference on the theme "Russian Is the Language of the Great Brotherhood of Peoples." Among the speakers was N. N. Svidin, chief of the Political Section of the TuSSR Military Commissariat, who said that "The Soviet Armed Forces are truly international due to their public nature and duties. Representatives of all nationalities of our multinational Fatherland are serving in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces. All military and political training in the Soviet Army is conducted in Russian. Thus, the importance here of Russian as a means of communication between different nations has grown considerably." Stressing the importance of studying Russian for those not yet called into service, it was added that "As a result of the work being done, the number of teenagers with a weak knowledge of Russian is falling in the republic. Despite this, however, there are still youths of the local nationality entering military service with a weak knowledge of Russian."

SHORTAGE OF COMMUNISTS IN ECONOMY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 25 January 1984 page 2 carries a 1,400-word article by V. Yevdokimov, director of the

Party-Organization Work Section of the Turkmen Communist Party Mary Obkom, on the processes involved in accepting new party members. Yevdokimov noted that "We would say that there are not few shortcomings in the process of accepting young communists into the party ranks and educating them. Among those accepted for candidate membership in the CPSU there are those unfit to go through the candidacy period. Such people should be eliminated from candidacy." He also noted that "Changes taking place in the social structure, characteristics of cities and rayons, specifics of labor collectives and the necessity of strengthening party influence on the economy or other sectors are not being taken into consideration. The party stratum among shepherds and mechanics, as before, is insufficient. As a result, there are only one or two communists in firms and brigades in the oblast and, in some cases, not even one. The situation is no better in industry and construction."

Economics

'GLAVKARAKUMSTROY' COMMITMENTS FOR 1984

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 22 January 1984 page 1 carries a 700-word enumeration of commitments to be undertaken by "Glavkarakumstroy" factories and organizations in 1984. Among them are: to complete all contracted work in basic construction by 27 December and raise labor productivity 1 percent over the plan; to reduce the cost of construction and assembly work by 0.5 percent; in economizing on material and technical resources to save 650 tons of metal, 1,130 tons of cement, 650 cubic meters of wood products, 930,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, 1,100 tons of gasoline and 1,800 tons of diesel fuel by making maximal use of leftover resources. It is also hoped that labor turnover will be reduced by 2 percent.

SOCIALIST COMPETITION AND CREATIVE INITIATIVE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 24 January 1984 page 1 carries an 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the role of party organizations in socialist competition. "Socialist competition is a powerful means of developing the creative initiative of the masses, increasing enthusiasm for work and strengthening labor discipline. But some party organizations are unable to exploit such an effective measure sufficiently and open the way to formalism in their organization. In the last 3 years of the Five-Year plan, the V. I. Lenin Chemical Factory in Chardzhou has allowed production to fall by approximately 15 million rubles. It did not meet the plan of delivering the products for which it was contracted. Had the party and profsoyuz organizational, administrative and mass-political work been conducted properly, had they used the educational power of socialist competition knowledgeably, the factory would have avoided such a situation. But this was not done; they are not occupied sufficiently with questions of the organization of production and labor. Thus, labor discipline slackened." It is also noted that advanced methods of work organization are extremely important in socialist competition. "But some party organizations are not demonstrating enough perseverance in this matter. For example, the brigade system of work organization is being instituted extremely slowly at the 'Turkmenkhimstroy' Trust."

KARAKUM CANAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 25 January 1984 page 2 carries a 1,300-word article by A. Batyrov on changes wrought in the Turkmen economic geography by the Karakum Canal. "One of the most important factors in changing the present agricultural geography of our republic is the continuation of the building of the Karakum Canal. The active river named after the great Il'ich having been extended yet another 100 kilometers, the rich waters of the Amu Derya now reach Gyzylarbat and Gazanjyk rayons where economic growth had been impeded for centuries due to aridity and lack of water. As a result of the basic impact of the canal, the irrigated areas of our republic have now surpassed 1 million hectares for the first time. In short, the Karakum Canal, which is considered the largest hydrotechnical installation in the world, has turned the large and small oases and economic centers of the Central Amu Derya, Murgap, Tejen and the Kopetdag foothills, which were formerly separated from each other by sand and steppe, into a unified economic zone, an entire system of irrigation."

AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX COMMISSION MEETS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 January 1984 page 2 carries a 400-word Turkmeninform report of the Commission for Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex of the Presidium of the TuSSR Council of Ministers. At the meeting "A. Charyyev, chief of the 'Glavkarakumstroy' administration, and others discussed questions of improving the exploitation of irrigated land in Krasnovodsk Oblast in their speeches. Significant work has been done by the Krasnovodsk agroindustrial organization in improving the exploitation of irrigated land, and it was stressed that last year's spring planting had had the possibility of meeting the plan in the planting of vegetables, orchard products and grains. The irrigated areas and enterprises in Gyzylarbat and Gazanjyk rayons have been expanded considerably. But the mastery of new lands and turning them over for use is proceeding at a slow pace. The commission noted mistakes and shortcomings and worked out measures to eliminate them."

PRODUCT QUALITY STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 31 January 1984 page 1 carries an 1,100-word lead editorial noting that "Raising the effectiveness of production by all means is the principle basis of economic development and is an important duty of the enterprise at the present stage of building communism." Significant improvements have been made in the quality of industrial production over the last several years. "But, along with this, and despite measures implemented, a great number of products are not meeting the demands of the present time in their technical level or quality. In a number of factories existing reserves for improving the goods produced are not exploited. The production of substandard products leads to an accumulation of goods which the population does not want and, after a short time, their loss of value does significant material damage to the economy. More than 20 factories are not meeting the quota for the

production of high quality goods. There are many such factories under the TuSSR Local and Light Industry ministries." It is added that "Two out of three products tested in factories of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Construction and Automotive Transport ministries and in factories of Goskomsel'khooztekhnika were substandard."

NEW DAM ON KARAKUM CANAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 January 1984 page 1 carries a 250-word article by I. Rogachev on work on the 18 kilometer dam on the Zeyid Water Reservoir which is near the major watershed of the V. I. Lenin Karakum Canal on the left bank of the Amu Derya. "In some places the width of the dam is over 15 meters. The dam, together with the more than 70 kilometers of irrigation ditches, retains more than 3 billion cubic meters of water in its reservoir." It is added that "In struggling for the successful implementation of decrees of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, work on such construction projects by Glavakarakumstroy divisions must be expedited." The importance of the Zeyid reservoir is that it "assures regulation of the flow of the Amu Derya for many years and will cause the waters of the Karakum Canal to flow a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers, to the valleys of Murgap and Tejen, to the plains of Kopetdag and to the subtropical zones."

BETTER FOREST, ANIMAL PRESERVATION URGED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 January 1984 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial focusing on the work of the Forestry Ministry and the Society for the Preservation of Nature in protecting forest and animal life. Numerous successful instances of their work are cited. "However, one must say that some forest reclamation stations are not irrigating orchards under their purview, are not making the subsoil friable, and not doing maintenance work." It is also noted that "One still comes across cases in which trees and plants are cut down without permission and animals are hunted. Representatives of the TuSSR Forestry Ministry and the Society for the Preservation of Nature must do much work in this regard. Local Soviets of Peoples Deputies and their ispolkoms must strengthen their control over the preservation of natural wealth."

COMMUNICATION WITH RURAL AREAS IMPROVES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 11 January 1984 page 4 carries a 300-word Turkmeninform dispatch on improvements made in the TuSSR communications network. "For Turkmenistan's communications workers last year marked a significant turning point in the direction of heightening organization, strengthening work discipline and perfecting the economic mechanism." The dispatch adds that "In 1983, 9,500 numbers were added to the ATS. This was 2,500 numbers over the quota. The installation of automatic telephone stations in rural areas has been assured. As a result of the installation of 12 receiving stations for the 'Moskva' space communications system in distant villages of our republic the population's reception of central and republic television programs has increased."

"As a result of shortcomings in receiving the periodical press and in quality of service, citizens have complained to communications personnel." It is added that "Much work could still be done by strengthening communications workshops with skilled personnel."

Social and Cultural Affairs

ANTI-BASMACHI NOVEL WINS THIRD PRIZE FROM KGB

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 January 1984 page 4 carries a 300-word Turkmeninform dispatch on Rakhym Asenov's novel, "Shadows of the Yellow Dominion," which "discusses the liquidation of the Basmachis in Central Asia, reveals the crafty machinations of special agents from the West against the young republic of Turkmenistan and friendly Afghanistan, and describes the sources of friendship between the two countries." It is added that "Joyful news arrived at the beginning of the new year: 'Shadows of the Yellow Dominion' won third prize in the contest for the best works of literature, cinema and television on chekists and border guards. The USSR Committee for State Security judged the results of the creative contest." In an interview with a Turkmeninform reporter, Asenov said that he is writing a sequel to the novel concerning "actions in the book which took place in Germany during the war years and in some other crisis regions of the Second World War--Iran, Afghanistan and Poland."

MORE CONCENTRATED SCHOOL SYSTEM RECOMMENDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 January 1984 page 3 carries a 1,250-word article by G. Khalova, senior teacher in the Social Sciences Department of the Republic Advanced Teachers Training Institute, in which a greater concentration of educational resources in fewer schools of the republic is urged. Two current problems are noted: "Firstly, there is the cadre problem. It is no secret that the level of some teachers does not meet present demand. And certain schools, especially rural schools, are not assured of having enough teachers"; the second problem is "the problem of perfecting the material-technical base of schools and guaranteeing them the newest equipment." Khalova adds that "These problems are felt most strongly in the rural general education schools in our republic" which constitute 77 percent of the schools in which 59 percent of the students are studying and stresses that "Concentration and specialization of production--these economic expressions are widely used in branches of material production. From this point of view it would be appropriate to discuss the location of schools" and reducing their number. The author notes that there would be three advantages to this: the allocation of skilled cadres to schools would become easier; teaching work loads would be reduced; and the fewer but larger rural schools would be assured better equipment. Good transportation and more boarding schools would be needed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RAYON PRESS SUGGESTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 10 January 1984 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by I. Rozumbayev on a survey conducted

by KOLKHOZ YOLY, the organ of the Sakar Raykom and the rayon Soviet of Peoples Deputies, on ways to improve itself and make people more responsive to decrees of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was found that the newspaper "must give more sharply written critical materials when the reasons behind shortcomings are explored." On the other hand, many very successful enterprises are not examined in depth. It was also found that "The fact that 23 percent of kolkhozniks able to work in the rayon do not participate in the production process is a situation which should not occur. There are violations of kolkhoz statutes and work discipline. In some places the educational role of socialist competition is denigrated. The newspaper hardly manifests its organizational and propagandistic role in touching on these questions or delving into these problems."

WRITERS INVOLVED IN MILITARY EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 13 January 1984 page 3 carries a 400-word article by Ikar Pases'ev on the relationship between the Writers Union and military-patriotic education as discussed at the "broad plenum of the Commission on Military Literature of the TuSSR Writers Union," which was chaired by Ashyr Nazarov. At the meeting "Lt-Col A. K. Nasybullin, a section chief of the Republic Military Commissariat, expressed the wish that writers should meet more often with future soldiers in schools, factories, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, study their lives deeply and write stories and poems about them." Also, O. Orazmukhammedov, a representative of the TuSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, noted the importance of MVD and Writers Union writers contests in furthering patriotic education.

UNAUTHORIZED SINGERS, SONGS CIRCULATE IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 27 January 1984 pages 4-5 carries a 3,750-word report on a discussion of the role of the Ministry of Culture in educating the people. At the meeting, the journalist Sh. Charygulyyev noted that "'Recently, untalented pseudo-singers have proliferated to a great extent, and they are often invited to perform at parties. They are paid a lot of money'" and, asked A. Mamiliyev, first deputy minister of Culture: "'Does this not mean that our cultural workers have slackened off in their educational work?'" Mamiliyev answered: "'We were recently in a music market in Ashkhabad and young people were selling cassettes on which songs of these pseudo-singers were recorded. Certainly, this means that our cultural workers and educational administrators have weakened their work. In the future, we will gradually eliminate these things and strengthen our work. But this has to be the concern not only of cultural workers, but of the masses as a whole.'"

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 15 January 1984 page 1 carries a 1,300-word lead editorial on the importance of giving students a military-patriotic education. While noting that "some republic

schools have had good results in giving students an ideational-political, military-patriotic education and in preparing them for military service," it adds that "There are also schools which do not make enough preparations for students to enter the USSR Armed Forces." Another point stressed is that students are not stimulated to "read newspaper and magazine articles on social-political themes which demonstrate the policy of the CPSU and Soviet government on the peace and security of peoples and against the reactionary machinations of imperialism."

International

INDIAN DEKAD IN TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 31 January 1984 page 4 carries a Turkmeninform report on a "dekad" marking Indian-Turkmen friendship in Turkmenistan. "A delegation from the State of Tamilnadu, which came to the Soviet Union to take part in celebrations devoted to the Republic of India, stayed in the republic for 2 days." It is added that "The State of Tamilnadu and Turkmenistan are brother-states." The Tamil delegation was headed by P. Nedumaran, vice president of the State Council of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society.

CUBAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 January 1984 page 1 carries a 550-word Turkmeninform report on the celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution. The ceremonies were held at the library of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences. Highlighting the academic aspects of Cuban-Turkmen relations, it was noted that "Luis Barres Peres, a worker at the Institute for Fundamental Technical Problems of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, studied in graduate school under the leadership of Academician V. Baum in Ashkhabad for 3 years, and later defended his dissertation of the "Planning and Construction of Solar Electrical Stations" to become a candidate. It is added that A. Kakabayev, doctor of Technical Sciences, and similar specialists have worked on the island of Freedom in various years at the invitation of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. They have acted as consultants on questions of exploiting solar energy in the economy and are now helping them set up solar installations.

Political Affairs

OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCE REPORTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by correspondent M. Karomov titled "Productivity Is the Basic Criterion." Karomov reports on the themes discussed at the Kashkadarya Oblast party committee conference. Speakers stressed that party committees and organizations needed to make a greater effort to increase productivity and quality and to strengthen labor discipline. In 1983 oblast industry fell 34 million rubles below its production plan, primarily due to production failures by Mubarak Gas Refinery, Karshi Home Building Combine, Kasan Oil Extraction Plant, and several cotton cleaning plants. Farms can also do better in utilizing resources in cotton cultivation and in accelerating the development of animal husbandry. T. N. Osetrov, second secretary of the CPUz Central Committee, and S. R. Dizhov, USSR deputy minister of the Gas Industry, spoke at the conference. R. Ghoibov was re-elected first secretary of the obkom and I. I. Golovachev second secretary.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by correspondent A. Khalilov titled "Profound Analysis and Party-minded Principles." The report reviews problems discussed at the Surkhandarya Oblast party committee report and election conference. In 1983 5 oblast enterprises failed to meet plan for increasing production volume and sale of goods, 11 for increasing production volume and 6 for increasing labor productivity. Cadre turnover reached 20 percent at a number of enterprises. However, successes were achieved in agricultural production and in ideological work. Over the last 3 years oblast party membership grew by 2,927. Yu. P. Maksimov, commander of the Turkestan Military District, spoke at the conference. A. Karimov was re-elected first secretary of the obkom and G. P. Steshenko second secretary.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by special correspondents O. Hakimov and S. Muhiddinov titled "Cadres Are Our Gold Assets." The report concerns accomplishments and problems discussed at the Fergana Oblast party committee report and election conference. Over the last 3 years oblast production volume has risen by 330 million rubles and cotton production has totalled

1,755,000 tons. In 1983 640 million rubles consumer goods were produced and 664,000 square meters housing built. The obkom has strengthened its work with cadres, developed better work methods, and considerably improved the membership structure. Some city and rayon committees still permit disorder in selection of cadres for leadership positions and still have unharmonious relationships with lower party organizations, but generally the obkom is satisfied with the fact that women appointed to leadership positions have justified this trust. N. A. Mahmudova, chairwoman of the Republic Soviet of Uzbekistan Trade Committee, attended. H. Umarov was re-elected first secretary of the obkom and V. P. Dogonkin second secretary.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by special correspondents R. Yeshimbetov and J. Kholqosimov titled "The Personal Example of the Communist." The article reports on the proceedings of the Karakalpak ASSR party committee report and election conference. During the report period an increase in the vanguardism of communists and militancy of party organizations produced economic results: 52 million rubles goods over plan were produced, labor productivity grew an average of 2.7 percent annually, and 1,267,000 tons of cotton were harvested. However, some party organizations are not showing sufficient demandingness in ideological work, development of cadres, and elimination of cases of formalism and pomposity, and some leaders are trying to cover up their incompetence. Party committees must work to further increase the responsibility of communists for production assignments and to eliminate cases of eyewash, discipline violations and failure to strictly enforce party rules. N. J. Khudoyberdiyev, chairman of the UzSSR Council of Ministers, spoke, and V. I. Timonin, an official of the CPSU Central Committee, attended. Q. Kamolov was re-elected first secretary of the obkom and A. I. Balakin second secretary.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by special correspondents A. Dilmurodov and M. Jalolov titled "Unity of Word and Deed." The article reports on the proceedings of the Samarkand Oblast party committee report and election conference. Over the last 3 years production volume has increased by 116 million rubles and 176,500,000 rubles goods over plan have been produced. As a result of efforts to increase party leadership over the economy there are now 158 primary and 313 shop party organizations and 324 party groups in the production field. One of every 10 workers in industry is a communist whose vanguard role is being increasingly felt. In agriculture 459 million rubles in capital expenditures have been appropriated for specialization and intensification of various sectors. Cotton production totaled 1,472,000 tons, including the record 1983 crop of 517,000 tons. However, some 23 enterprises were unable to carry out their production volume plans, 12 their increase of labor productivity plans, while salaries increased. Over the report period nearly 96 percent of oblast communists entered Marxist-Leninist studies, and efforts were made to increase atheistic education and improve work with women cadres. Ye. A. Aytmurotov, a secretary of the CPUz Central Committee, spoke, and M. L. Ishkov and N. I. Myasnikov, officials of the CPSU Central Committee, attended. R. Ashuraliyev was re-elected first secretary of the obkom and Ye. Ye. Berezikov second secretary.

UZBEK PARTY PLENUM OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 January 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,300-word lead editorial titled "Great Tasks Await." The editorial stresses some of the industrial and agricultural problems discussed at the 13th Plenum of the CPUz Central Committee held on 9 January. Of major concern was the fact that in 1983 61 industrial enterprises fell short of the plan for sale of goods by a total of 136 million rubles. Because some economic leaders failed to take steps to increase labor productivity wage increases outstripped productivity increases. More than 100 enterprises have yet to enter the field of production of consumer goods. In the agricultural area numerous farms are not adequately utilizing resources, with the result that Syrdarya, Dzhizak, Namangan and Andizhan Oblasts failed to reach their cotton harvest goals, and numerous shortcomings surfaced in the mechanization of the harvesting process. There are also serious deficiencies in the construction and railroad transport industries. Party, trade union and komsomol organs, and local soviets must direct their economic, organizational and ideological efforts toward the fulfillment of the plan. Discipline and cohesiveness must be strengthened, the introduction of scientific and technological advances must be accelerated, and ministries and agencies must ensure that all levels of management and production are properly organized. The editorial concludes by emphasizing: "It is the lofty patriotic and internationalist obligation of communists and all workers and the most important task of republic party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations to increase cotton yield and improve its quality."

KASHKADARYA OBKOM IMPROVES CONTROL OVER MEDIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Z. Begimqulov, chief of the Propagita Department of the Kashkadarya Obkom, titled "Effectiveness Is the Main Criterion." Begimqulov reports on the steps taken by the obkom to meet the demands to improve the quality and substance of the oblast press and radio programs that were specified in the decision of the CPUz Central Committee "On the leadership of the Kashkadarya Oblast Party Committee over propaganda and mass media organs." The obkom implemented several measures to improve the work of the 2 oblast and 19 rayon newspapers and the 15 editorial offices for radio programming. Recently the obkom heard the reports of editors of the oblast newspapers QASHQADARYO HAQIQATI and KASHKADAR'INSKAYA PRAVDA, the oblast radio broadcasting committee and the rayon newspapers OLGHA, KARSHISTROY and CHOL OLKASI. By closely monitoring newspapers and broadcasts the obkom can assure their coverage of important issues and leading experiences and initiatives. Through press reviews and sociological research groups the obkom is able to identify and discuss pressing problems and direct the attention of editors to them. In this way, for example, serious shortcomings in the coverage of socialist competition were eliminated. Editors also now understand that vital concerns include coverage of the Food Program, party decisions and environmental issues. Journalists and editors have also been receiving advanced training at the Marxism-Leninism university under the obkom and at schools and seminars operating

under editorial offices and the republic unions of journalists and writers. This measure has helped journalists approach events more objectively and to cover daily life more substantively. However, the media are still not adequately covering the great construction projects and economic successes in the oblast, and newspapers are not publishing enough sketches of outstanding workers or critical pieces about shortcomings.

Economics

FAILURE TO INCREASE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 January 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Important Party Assignment." According to the editorial analysis of the current five-year plan shows that various ministries, agencies, enterprises and organizations are not economizing on labor outputs and wages, cutting costs or fully utilizing all reserves, with the result that they have not met their plans for increase of labor productivity. In particular the republic Ministries of the Light and Food Industries and the State Committee for Construction of Water Resources are permitting greater increases in wages than in labor productivity. There are quite a few cases in which production quotas are over-fulfilled while increase in labor productivity plans are not met. This situation, which leads to unjustified wage increases, is found at the Andizhan "Elektrodvigatel'" and Machinery Construction Plants, the Namangan Transformer Plant, the Tashkent Excavator Plant, the Almalik Mining and Metallurgy Combine and a number of other enterprises.

TRADE UNION COMMITTEES PROVIDE LEGAL COUNSEL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word report under the "Trade Union Life" rubric titled "Legal Knowledge for the Masses." The report states that republic trade union committees oversee 2,344 community legal consultation offices which serve more than 97,000 workers, employees and activists each year. More than 10,000 administrative and other personnel provide counsel on Soviet laws covering labor, housing and pensions. They also give lectures that are aimed at increasing legal knowledge and strengthening labor discipline.

REPORT ON UZBEK WORKERS IN NONCHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 January 1984 carries on page 1 a 200-word report titled "The Courage of Builders." The report states that Uzbek workers of the Ivanovoirsovkhozstroy Trust subordinate to the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy have accepted the obligation of appropriating nearly 100 million rubles capital sums in the 11th five-year plan. Presently they are building an enterprise jointly with the Glavenechernozemvodstroy Construction Industry. When finished this enterprise will have the capability of annually producing over 80,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete construction components for irrigation and land reclamation, industrial production and housing construction. In

addition workers of the 21st mechanized mobile column continue to build the "Uzbekistan" Sovkhoz. Thus far, 5,000 square meters housing have been built and 4,000 hectares have been cleared for cultivation, and a school, restaurant, polyclinic, kindergarten, vegetable storehouse and other projects are nearing completion.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE REACHES TASHKENT CENTER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 January 1984 carries on page 3 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Underground Electric River." The report states that a new underground electric line, the first of its kind in Central Asia, has reached the Kafanov substation in the center of Tashkent from the Yuzhnaya substation on the outskirts of the city. The cable is nearly 6.3 kilometers long and 150 millimeters in diameter. It is set within a casing filled with oil which in turn is set within concrete pipes to insulate it against underground water. Now the Yuzhnaya substation can supply central city industry with up to 110 kilowatts electric energy from the Syrdarya, Tashkent and Angren GRESs.

ENERGY BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Accumulation of Energy." The report states that the Fergana Thermal Energy Station has cut by nearly one-tenth the amount of fuel it takes to produce 1 kilowatt hour of electric energy since the beginning of the year. This amounts to a savings of more than 1,300 tons of fuel daily, enough to produce 6 million kilowatt hours.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 January 1984 carries on page 1 a 200-word report from UzTAG titled "A Fourth Power Bloc." The report states that a fourth energy bloc, with a capability of 25,000 kilowatt hours, has been certified at the Tuyamuyin GES, and has begun to operate within the unified Central Asian energy system. Work is continuing on two more energy blocs, which are scheduled for completion in 1984.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 January 1984 carries on page 1 a 200-word report titled "Shurtan Gas for Tashkent." The report states that workers of the Sredazneftegazstroy Trust have launched the 204 kilometer long gas pipeline between the Syrdarya GRES and Tashkent. The pipeline was started at both the city of Shirin and the capitol and was laid across dozens of canals and the Syrdarya, Chirchik and Angren Rivers. Thanks to the pipeline Tashkent industry will receive several billion cubic meters additional gas this year.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 January 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word report from UzTAG titled "Able Masters." The report states that Angren coal miners have accepted the 1984 obligation of digging 5,260,000 tons coal, which is 100,000 tons more than in 1983 and 800,000 tons over planned capacity.

WATER BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 January 1984 carries on page 4 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Water Brought to the Pastures." The report states that a 35-kilometer long water pipeline from the Surkhan River to state astrakhan-raising farms in the southern region of Surkhandarya Oblast has been finished. Thanks to the pipeline 20,000 hectares of pastureland will be supplied with water.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 January 1984 carries on page 3 a 100-word report titled "Reservoir." The report states that builders of the Kattakurganvodstroy Trust have finished the Akdarya Reservoir in the Zarafshan Valley. The reservoir will contain 55.6 million cubic meters water behind a 14-meter high dam and will supply 12,000 hectares land in Kattakurgan, Ishtikhan and Kushrabat Rayons with water.

CHEMICAL DANGERS ATTRIBUTED TO IMPROPER APPLICATION PROCEDURES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 13 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,200-word article by Tohir Malik titled "Is Chemistry or Indifference to Blame?" Malik assesses the recent debate published in the newspaper on the effects of chemicals on the environment and human health, and considers the views stated by opponents in the debate to be one-sided. While there is cogency in the argument that newly created chemicals have damaged the environment and human health it is also true that chemicals have brought many benefits to mankind. What should be pointed out is that indifference to the guidelines for application of pesticides and herbicides is as much to blame as the chemicals themselves. It would be extremely difficult to monitor the effects of these chemicals on human health. Rather, an effort should be made to supervise how chemical preparations are used on the farms. It is very tempting to ignore directions when one's crop is endangered. For example, when aphids attack a small garden a pesticide is used. If the instructions call for 1 handful of the powder then 2 handfuls are applied for greater effect, and so on, until 4 handfuls are applied. On a vastly larger scale this is what happens with the application of mineral fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides on republic farms. Yet, with the growing population specialists agree it is impossible to feed everyone without mineral fertilizers and plant protection methods, which makes supervision of the application of these preparations all the more urgent. There are also steps which writers can take. When writing about environmental problems it is not enough to rely on the oral communications of specialists. Writers must go to the library and study the beneficial and detrimental aspects of chemicals before pronouncing judgments. And they must expose cases of the use of clearly harmful chemicals. For example, largely due to a campaign by writers and scientists the harmful chemical DDT was banned. Yet, there are still farm leaders who use it despite party and government decisions, and writers do little to call them to order. Moreover, writers should collaborate with physicians in pointing out cases where excessive use of mineral fertilizers endangers public health. Physicians have identified the harmful effects of

nitrites in melons and vegetables, but have not followed this up with demands for a halt to such practices. Stations have been set up for the inspection of produce, but farmers know that they can find an inspector who will pass his melons for 10 rubles. Clearly, chemistry is not responsible for the incorrect, improper or even illegal application of mineral fertilizers and other chemical preparations.

SCIENTIST DISCUSSES SIBERIAN RIVER WATER DIVERSION PROJECT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar 15 February 1984 page 4 carries a 1,300-word article in which G. V. Voropayev, the chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission of Experts and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, discusses various aspects of the project to divert Siberian river water to Central Asia and Kazakhstan with journalist Yu. Romanov. Investigations have shown that by the end of the century the water resources of Central Asia will completely run out and that it will be impossible to increase land under irrigation. According to the figures of demographers, by the end of the century, the population of the region will reach 50 million. In the last decade there were frequent water shortages in Central Asia, and despite the fact that in recent years the resources of all water reservoirs have been used considerably, the water shortage has been felt very much. While it is necessary to use available water more effectively, resorting to underground water will not be sufficient to prevent water shortages, and the diversion of Siberian river water remains the only possibility of solving the water problem in Central Asia. According to Voropayev, it is necessary that the work of planning the main canal to Western Siberia, the Urals, Central Asia and Kazakhstan be completed in 1986. He then discusses the directions the canal will take and the amount of water to be pumped through the canal. It will be necessary in the construction of the canal to work with 6 billion cubic meters of earth and 15 million cubic meters of concrete and reinforced concrete. The construction of the canal is planned for 10-12 years. Voropayev then sketches the benefits that will result from the introduction of Siberian river water into Central Asia. In addition to expanding agricultural production, the canal will improve the supply of needed water to industrial enterprises and assist in the exploitation of minerals.

Social and Cultural Affairs

NATIONAL SELF-AWARENESS SEEN AS POSITIVE COMPONENT OF INTERNATIONALISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 January 1984 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,300-word essay by H. Polatov, scientist in the service of the UzSSR, titled "Historical Consciousness: National and International Aspects." Polatov argues that national self-awareness, which evolves from a people's historical consciousness, is both a natural and a positive aspect of socialist internationalism. Although the Uzbek people had not evolved as a nationality in the modern sense prior to the Revolution it nonetheless had a long, distinguished past with national characteristics. Its oral literature and cultural monuments reflected concepts of a just society, humanism and opposition to war, but the Uzbek people lived in a

feudal society which blocked the realization of these hopes. The subordination of Central Asia to Russia, the October Revolution, the formation of the USSR and UzSSR and the eternal friendship between the Russian and Uzbek peoples were of the greatest significance in changing the socioeconomic structure of the Uzbek people. The Uzbek nationality came into existence within the family of Soviet nationalities. Ideologs and politicians of reactionary classes falsify the objective laws governing the development of nationalities because they are opposed to the true interests of nationalities. Under conditions of real socialism such as obtain in the Soviet Union today there are no objective causes for being opposed to loyalty to mother earth, one's people, the Soviet people, or the socialist homeland of one's nationality. Socialist internationalism does not reject national feelings or national characteristics of socialist nationalities. The future joining of nationalities in a classless society will not lead to eradication of national differences because the process of joining does not discard the spiritual riches of nationalities. Rather, this joining will serve to further development of the new society by taking into consideration all national and ethnic features.

The growing interest of Uzbeks in their formation and development is being fostered by works in history, archaeology, culture and linguistics. Yet, historians still have a debt to pay to the party and the people. The time has come to create a work that treats as a whole the question of the past, present and future unity of the Uzbek people. The need for a comprehensive work on Tashkent is also being felt, especially since the city is a shining model of the ancient and modern culture of the Uzbek people and of Soviet patriotism. Some specialists approach the riches that are part of the national pride with excessive caution. They ought to realize that such caution can contribute to indifference toward national cultural riches. Moreover, some recently published works contain incorrect opinions that further impede historical understanding. For example, V. Ten's RIVOJLANGAN SOTSIALIZM SHAROITIDA MILLATLARNING YAQINLASHUV JARAYONIGA KPSS RAHBARLIGI ("The CPSU's Leadership over the Process of Rapprochement of Nationalities Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism") contains statements about some negative aspects of the growing national self-awareness. But, didn't national self-awareness form in opposition to nationalism and chauvinism? And since when did we begin to search for negative phenomena that arise from real socialism? In fact, negative elements in nationality relations are fostered where national self-awareness is not sufficiently developed and where the fight against vestiges of the past is not sufficiently activist. Such elements grow where consistent ideological and educational work is not carried out among those who support the spirit of the "people," those who praise certain prerevolutionary figures who were opposed to progress, or those who favor autocracy.

Self-awareness among socialist nationalities is one of the most important indicators of cultural success. Its existence has a legal and objective character in that a nationality right feels pride in its cultural success. National self-awareness cannot be grouped with cases of national arrogance, conceit or disdain for other nationalities. The history and glorious deeds of the ancestors of the Uzbek people ought to be thoroughly studied. Since

the Uzbek people have a rich history productive use ought to be made of it in order to strengthen socialist self-awareness. This is not to say that the unresearched or illogical works of so-called "experts" in national culture should be encouraged. But nor should those who attempt to instill indifference toward one's nationality be followed. A spiritually healthy person is not indifferent to his mother country or to individuals who have contributed to the prospering of his country. Knowing that one is a child of humanity as a whole as well as an internationalist does not entail such indifference. Raising the level of historical consciousness and effectively utilizing national cultural riches is an important party obligation. Because, bringing the national and internationalist interests of workers into harmonious balance and fostering the development of every nationality will serve to create the social conditions which will lead to the further elevation of the fraternal union of Soviet peoples.

RUSSIANIZATION REJECTED AS BOURGEOIS SLANDER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 20 January 1984 carries on page 7 a 900-word article by Prof Dr of Philology Abduzuhur Abduazizov titled "Weapon of the Ideological Struggle." The author reviews Soviet language policy and rejects as slanderous Western claims that the Soviets pursue a policy of forced acceptance of Russian. Today, 132 languages are spoken by the 130 nationalities and subnationalities of the USSR. That these languages enjoy equal rights is shown by the fact that the 1 million people in Dagestan speak 32 languages, 9 of which are written languages, or by the fact that all union republics publish newspapers and literature in their native languages. Moreover, the social functions of nationality languages are expanding. Russian is increasingly important as the language of intercourse between nationalities. Today, 140 million, or 60 percent of the Soviet population, consider Russian their native language, and the remainder accept it as the language of intercourse between nationalities. But the growing power of Russian and the facts that it is studied in union republics and that numerous scientific words and other elements are borrowed from Russian into nationality languages causes great "concern" in the West. The U.S. "Sovietologists" William Medlin, William Kein and Finley Carpenter, assert that the switch to the Latin alphabet in 1929 and then to the Cyrillic in 1940 constitute a new Soviet policy which, by facilitating the borrowing of Russian technical terminology, was a move toward the complete Russianization of nationality languages. However, it should be pointed out that alphabets didn't have to be created for all 132 languages in the USSR. Prior to the Revolution 20 nationalities had written languages. Sixteen of them, including the Uzbeks, used the Arabic script. Switching to Cyrillic script brought Soviet nationalities closer together and facilitated the study of Russian. Of course, no one is compelled to acknowledge Russian as a great language, but obviously it ranks among the major international languages--English, German, French, Arabic and Chinese. The notion of Russification of a nationality through Russianization of its language is a baseless slander. An Uzbek cannot be Russified by the borrowing of technical terms from Russian into Uzbek. All languages of the world develop according to internal laws and as a result of interaction with other languages. Seventy-five percent of the words in English are borrowed from French,

Latin and other languages, and yet it is still English. Uzbek is enriched with Russian technical vocabulary when conditions call for it, but this hardly constitutes Russianization. The Uzbek language, let alone the Uzbek nationality and culture, is not going to disappear as a result of borrowing. Bilingualism has become a reality in every union republic, leading to mutual influences among languages and the development of all fields of life in an internationalist spirit. Bilingualism can have a positive influence on the phonetic, grammatical and lexical structure of nationality languages, but it cannot impede their independent development. It is clear that bourgeois Sovietologists are using language as an ideological weapon to deceive, confuse and poison the minds of peoples.

UZBEK GAINS CREDITED TO NATIONAL DELIMITATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 January 1984 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,500-word essay by Sh. Orazayev, corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Great Union of Peoples." The essay is published in connection with the upcoming anniversary of the entrance of the UzSSR into the USSR on 27 October 1924. Enemies of the Soviet government claim that national delimitation was a Bolshevik trap, a communist plot aimed at separating and subordinating the Turkic nationalities. However, the true goal of national delimitation was to form independent republics in response to the desire of the masses for Soviet national statehood and a free socialist society within the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. Within a short time after the entrance of the UzSSR into the USSR the prerevolutionary inequality and vestiges of the feudal and bourgeois landowning regime were eliminated. With the help of the great Russian people a modern industry was created which today supplies workers with all the goods they require. The Center sent its scholars, specialists and engineers to Uzbekistan, and also trained national cadres. Today, Uzbekistan's scientific and medical establishments, educational system, press, literature and art rank with the best. All of these achievements are the direct result of the formation of the UzSSR and its entrance into the fraternal family of Soviet republics.

MERITS OF FOLK MEDICINE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 1 January 1984 carries on page 5 a 2,100-word interview with Yolqin Torqulov, academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute for Research on Regional Medicine subordinate to the UzSSR Ministry of Health, titled "Science Is the Basic Criterion." The interview is conducted to solicit replies to readers' inquiries concerning the effectiveness of folk medicine and the abilities of folk healers. Torqulov points out that folk healers include not only those who follow healing techniques handed down from times past or who prepare various concoctions from plants, but also those representatives of the Uzbek scientific heritage such as Ibn Sina and Mahmud Hakim Yayvoniy. For 6 centuries Ibn Sina's "The Laws of Medicine" was the only manual used in Europe, and a number of works were based on the techniques of Yayvoniy and others. The Eastern Medicine Laboratory at the institute studies this

medical heritage and also the techniques of folk healers of the recent past. However, the latter type of study is difficult, because these healers do not use standard potions or formulate theories about treatment. Both folk and scientific medicine use many of the same plants as the basis for medicines. Folk healers dry and pulverize or boil parts of various plants without being able to extract only the needed substances from the plants. Scientific medicine can extract these substances, study their effects, change their chemical structure and synthesize them. Folk healers never treated illnesses with pure or synthesized preparations and so could never predict the results. The laboratory has tested some of these preparations--for example, one concocted from herbs brought from China and locally grown herbs claimed to be an effective treatment of diabetes--and found that none so far is superior to scientifically produced medicines. Similarly, healers attempt to determine the nature of an illness by examining the face or eyes of a patient, and this can be compared to the pulse-taking and other procedures of modern doctors. However, doctors run tests and analyze various substances in order to confirm or reject their diagnoses, a scientific method never used by folk healers. There are also some people who claim to have been cured by bakhshis or mullahs when medical science was helpless. Such cases are sometimes viewed as cures due to a form of psychotherapy. However, a person with a heart or blood disease who claims to have been cured by the whipping of a bakhshi or the blowing of a mullah is lying, and nothing more. Psychotherapy, on the other hand, has legitimate uses as a means for reducing anxiety or stress among people with heart conditions.

Toraqulov acknowledges that both scientific and folk medicine exist side by side in many less-developed countries of the world, but attributes this to the fact that scientific medicine usually is available only to the privileged classes of these countries. The majority of such populations have nowhere else to turn than to folk healers, with the result that epidemics are frequent in these countries. This is not the case in Uzbekistan where excellent medical services are available to everyone. Toraqulov is not opposed to the study of folk medicine, but notes that there are actually very few folk healers around. He does not feel that the practice of such healers, who treat only a few patients, should be made general practice, but agrees that those techniques or medicines which show promise should be scientifically studied and tested.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON REPUBLIC COURTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by M. S. Vosiqova, UzSSR minister of Justice, titled "Guardians of Justice." Currently, republic courts are waging a serious fight against speculation, bribery, theft of socialist property and other crimes that harm the interests of the state, community and citizens, or that are contrary to communist ethical norms. Nonetheless, Vosiqova points out that various courts are still too lenient on those who steal socialist property, take bribes, engage in speculation, or commit serious crimes. In 1983 higher courts were compelled to vacate numerous sentences because they were too light for the crimes committed.

EDITOR RAPS NONSUBSCRIBING TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 6 January 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,400-word article by Odil Yoqubov, editor of the newspaper, titled "The Value of the Teacher." In the course of this assessment of the characteristics of good and bad teachers of literature Yoqubov turns to the problem of subscription to OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI. One-third of its subscribers are teachers. Yet, there are schools, especially in urban areas, each with six or seven teachers of literature who not only do not subscribe to this newspaper but do not subscribe to any other literary periodicals. Yoqubov remarks that such teachers do not follow literary trends and debates and consequently fall below the level of awareness of the students they are supposedly teaching.

SHORTCOMINGS IN WORK OF EXTRACURRICULAR CLUBS AND CIRCLES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 3 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by V. Vintovkin (head of the UzSSR Ministry of Education Office of Communist Upbringing) titled "Attention to Extracurricular Matters." The article concerns extracurricular activities and institutions for children of the UzSSR. Most of the article reports on shortcomings. Vintovkin sees special cause for alarm in the level of work in this area in Surkhan-Darya and Kashka-Darya Oblasts. There "very few 4-10 grade pupils have been attracted into technical, naturalist and amateur artistic circles." Moreover, there is not a single technical circle organized in 312 schools of Kashka-Darya Oblast, 225 of Surkhan-Darya Oblast, 208 of Tashkent Oblast, 192 of Dzhizak Oblast and 197 of Navoi Oblast. The educational-material base in most extracurricular institutions is very poor. The majority are not under sponsorship of establishments, farms or institutions of the corresponding fields. "Consequently, there is no effective help in the areas of attracting specialists to work with the children and strengthening the material base." There are no pioneer palaces in Syr-Darya, Durkhan-Darya, Navoi or Kashka-Darya oblasts.

"A very small proportion of the 1-10 grade pupils have been attracted to the extracurricular institutions of Bukhara, Navoi and Surkhan-Darya oblasts." Vintovkin calls for special attention to the work of extracurricular institutions and the achievement of these institutions' attracting "at least 15% of the 1-10 grade pupils." Sponsoring establishments should be attached to the extracurricular institutions, and circles should be opened in extended day groups, on the basis of inter-school education-production complexes and in places of residence.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS OFTEN PROVIDE WEAK BACKGROUND IN NATIVE LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 14 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by H. Rustamov (docent, Fergana State Pedagogical Institute imeni Ulughbek, candidate of Philological Sciences) titled "Urgent Problems of Native Language Instruction." The

article concerns shortcomings in instruction of the native (Uzbek) language in UzSSR primary and secondary schools. The article is introduced with statements which emphasize the importance of the native language: "It is a secret to no one that teaching of all subjects is conducted through the native language. The individual is also prepared for the future on the basis of the native language. One of the high cultural traits distinguishing one person from another is his richness of language." Although Rustamov admits that the job of teaching language lies first of all on the shoulders of language teachers, he thinks it is a serious mistake to remove the responsibility for native language teaching from teachers of other subjects. During the course of a pupil's 10-year education teachers are supposed to help him learn approximately 4,000-5,000 words. Although there are many teachers who take this responsibility seriously, there are also teachers who do not check pupils' notebooks or explain terms to them. In some schools various subject teachers do not make a habit of looking at the pupils' "vocabulary notebooks." "In fact, the teacher of each subject has great opportunity to increase the wealth of the pupil's vocabulary. In particular, the terminology itself of such subjects as history, geography, biology and chemistry is a great spiritual wealth for pupils."

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHER SHARES SECRETS OF SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 14 December 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Z. Bahriyev and O. Qobiljonov (OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondents) titled "Hearts Grown Together." This article consists of an interview with Aleksandrovna Afanas'yevna Rukomasova, a Russian language teacher in Samarkandskiy Rayon School No 48. Rukomasova, who is a distinguished figure of people's education of the UzSSR, has been teaching for 37 years. When asked about why she has become so loved by her pupils, she says the reason is "friendship." She tells of the importance of preparation for every lesson and extracurricular activities. Her school has a "Russian Word" circle and an international friendship club. Thanks to all of these measures, 60% of the school pupils receive grades of 4 or 5 in Russian. Rukomasova also notes the importance of native language for pupils. "First of all we conduct Russian teaching and instruction integrally tied to other subjects. After all, how can a pupil who does not know his native language know Russian well?"

CONSTRUCTION OF PRESCHOOL FACILITIES LAGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 11 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 600-word article titled "At the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education." The article reports on a regular meeting of the board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education. Among the questions examined was the fulfillment of the state plan on enrollment in preschool institutions. According to the information available, the enrollment of children in preschool education institutions is 99.4 percent of planned. There are 1,146,678 children in 8,200 preschool institutions. This comprises 40.4 percent of children as compared to 37.1 percent at the beginning of the year. At the same time, a less satisfactory picture was presented of construction of buildings for preschool education institutions. The plan for construction

with state funds was only fulfilled 50 percent, and the exploitation of the capital accumulation limit has been fulfilled at only 70 percent of the annual plan.

KOMSOMOL NEWSPAPERS SPONSOR MEETING ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 28 December 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by A. Polatov (candidate of Pedagogical Sciences) titled "Round Table Meeting." The article reports on a recent meeting of the editorial boards of the UzSSR Russian and Uzbek language Komsomol newspapers (KOMSOMOLETS UZBEKISTANA and YOSH LENINCHI respectively) with Russian language and literature specialists. The meeting was opened by Secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol CC Sh. N. Mahmudova. She spoke of the "importance of the great Russian language, the growth from year to year of the demand to study it and the paternal care of the Party and government in this area."

"At the end of the meeting successes already achieved in the field of consistent study of the great Russian language and tasks facing education workers, teachers and methodologists of the republic in this field were noted; tasks of republic, oblast and rayon school Komsomol organizations were [also] set."

Participating in the meeting were Chairman of the Educational-Methodology Cabinet of the UzSSR Ministry of Education, Candidate of Philological Sciences M. A. Bekjonova; Chairman of the Russian Language Kafedra of Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizomiy, Dr of Philological Sciences M. T. Tokhtakhojayeva; Editor-in-Chief of the journal RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V UZBEKSKOY SHKOLE (Russian Language and Literature in the Uzbek School) A. Q. Dolimov; Chairman of the Russian Language Cabinet of the Republic Institute of Teacher Qualification Improvement and Retraining imeni K. D. Ushinskiy L. V. Langer; Secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Komsomol Committee V. A. Akbarova and others.

DICTIONARY TO AID SCHOOL PUPILS READ CLASSICAL LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 14 December 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by M. Salayeva (docent of Khorezm State Pedagogical Institute) and R. Saidova (senior instructor of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute) titled "Short Key to Uzbek Classical Literature." The article reviews the work "Ozbek klassik adabiyoti uchun qisqacha lughat" (A Short Dictionary for Uzbek Classical Literature) recently published by Oqituvchi Publishers. Although there had been other dictionaries available for readers of Uzbek classical literature, such as one by the same title published in 1952 and one each for words of Babur and Navoi published in 1972, they were not specifically intended for school pupils. Rahmonov's new work is based on the texts in the 4th-8th grade curriculum; it provides explanations of archaic words and rare words, as well as Turkic, Persian and Arabic ones.

REPUBLIC CABINET ON VOCATION SELECTION ORGANIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 17 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by A. Aliyev (Distinguished Figure of UzSSR Education) titled "Only One in the Union." The article reports on the Cabinet of Consultation on Trades and Trade Selection under the UzSSR State Committee on Labor. This cabinet is the first such institution organized in the whole country. The cabinet has brought experienced psychologists, sociologists, economists, teachers and journalists together. They jointly conduct studies in schools, interschool education-production complexes and summer camps of rest and labor. They also help conduct sociological studies in various institutions, ministries and offices. "Such scientific-applied measures help to decrease fluctuation of labor and to aid in stabilizing labor kollektivs and determine the psychological condition of young workers." A series of lectures entitled "Master Your Trade" was organized through the efforts of the cabinet. The studies carried out by the cabinet or with its help have made it possible to determine causes for cadre fluctuation. Cabinets have also been organized in such places as Chirchikkommunteplo-energo Trust, Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Bekabadskiy Rayon and Dalvarzin Cotton Refining Plant. There has also been a trade selection cabinet organized at rural trade-technical vocational School No 84 which is under the sponsorship of the cabinet. This cabinet has become a center of foremost experience. Such things have also been accomplished at production associations.

NEW TEACHERS FAIL TO ARRIVE AT PLACE OF WORK ASSIGNMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 23 November 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word article titled "The Young Specialist." This article deals with the problem of recent graduates of pedagogical training institutions who fail to show up at the place they are assigned to work. The article notes that this is a familiar problem. It is true that upon graduation young teachers are not always sent where they want to go. But young teachers should have a sense of obligation which is greater than personal wishes. Although in fact most do, this is not always the case. When a teacher fails to arrive at his assigned place of work, the school director and the head of the scientific division have to go looking for a new teacher; the young specialist, in contrast, does not even feel guilty. In 1983, there were 18,775 specialists sent to schools and other institutions of the UzSSR Ministry of Education in accordance with requests and the economic plan. However, 723 of them never arrived at the assigned place of work. The fault is partly that of the training institutions; however, the organs of people's education and the departments of people's education are also guilty. Often they do not pay sufficient attention to preparing suitable living conditions for the teacher cadre they request. Moreover, sometimes individual school directors bypass city or rayon departments of people's education and send requests for teachers directly to the training institution. This has a negative effect on the distribution of teachers and makes fulfillment of the distribution plan more difficult.

UZBEK ARTIST'S UNALTERED PAINTING PURCHASED BY GALLERY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 1 January 1984, No 1 carries on page 6 a response by the artist Alisher Mirzayev to the question "What is the fate of the creative worker tied to?" Mirzayev tells a story about the time he was completing his institute education and went to the area Urgut where he worked on the painting "Grandfather and Grandson." He signed a contract for the work and received half of the payment for it. However, one of the respected members of the expert commission said the work should be modernized; "for this you should introduce a tractor wheel." Mirzayev promised to consider it, but went back to the commission without making any changes in the picture. "The commission made that same demand upon me. Consequently the contract was broken. Although I, as a young painter, needed the money, I did not want to alter the work in accordance with their demand. It was certainly not because of any conceit. Here I applied my own creative principles. The work lay in my studio 6 or 7 years. One day a commission from Moscow came and, looking over the works of the studio, decided to purchase the work 'Grandfather and Grandson' for the Tret'yakov Gallery. It is a happy event that my work had such a fate."

MORE LITERARY WORKS ON SPORT AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CALLED FOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 1 January 1984, No 1 carries on page 7 a 200-word article titled "Council Meeting." The article reports on a meeting of the Council of Sport and Vocational Education Literature in the UzSSR Writers Union. It was noted that there are "major tasks" facing the council. "Our creative workers are writing very little in this field, and the works which we have do not entirely meet today's demands from the artistic perspective."

WRITER-EDITOR ODIL YOQUBOV LAMENTS QUALITY OF LITERATURE TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 6 January 1984, No 2 carries on page 3 a 2,300-word article by O. Yoqubov titled "The Value of a Teacher." The article by prominent Uzbek author and editor of OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI is devoted to the poor preparation of Uzbek literature teachers and their lack of interest in their subject. Instead of making children interested in literature they bore them with dry details. Yoqubov notes that it may be sufficient for a mathematics teacher just to know his subject, "but this is not enough for a literature teacher." Yoqubov painfully recalls an incident when he and other writers went to meet with students at one of Tashkent's pedagogical institutes several years ago. None of the students even came, but instead decided to go to eat plov (Uzbek pilaf). Yoqubov criticizes literature teachers and those aspiring to be literature teachers for failing to keep abreast of developments in literature, film, art and the theatre, and especially for failing to subscribe to periodical publications concerning these fields.

TATAR AND UIGHUR COUNCILS OF WRITERS' UNION REVIEW WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 6 January 1984, No 2, carries on page 7 reports on the respective meetings

of the UzSSR Writers Union Tatar and Uighur literature sections. The report on the former consists of 250 words under the heading "In the Family of Brotherhood." Chairman of the Tatar Literature Council Cherkez Ali gave the report at the Tatar yearly accounting meeting. He spoke of the discussion of Tatar authors Riza Khalid, Cherkez Ali, Bilol Mambet and Isa Abduraman in the Uzbek Literature Council for the USSR Writers Union last February as an "important event." Among last year's works mentioned at the meeting were those by Cherkez Ali, Ibrahim Pashi, Ervin Umerov, Rashid Murod, Enver Afirov, Jevdet Ametov, Shomil Alyadin and Ziyadin Javtubeli. Other works noted were those in the Tatar periodical publications LENIN BAYRAMI and YILDIZ by Rashid Murod, Haydar Osmanov, Ismoil Karimov, Rizo Fozil, Zokir Qurtnezirov and Rustam Aliyev. Along with noting successes, Cherkez Ali and others who spoke criticized "the commission of superficiality in certain works, the creation of few works on contemporary themes and insufficient work carried on with young creative workers."

The report on the Uighur section consists of 100 words under the heading "Council Meeting." The report there was given by the council's deputy chairman O'tayor. Those assembled listened to a report on last year's work by Rozi Qodiriy. The speaker discussed in detail the achievements and shortcomings of last year's work and plans for the new year. Member of the council Toshpolat Na'matov talked about how the spirit and norms of the times are reflected in the works of Uighur authors.

YOUTH PREOCCUPATION WITH WESTERN FASHIONS, MUSIC SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 13 January 1984 No 3 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Yuriy Kovalyev entitled "Face to Face." The article contains a very harsh attack on young people's mimicking Western fashions, for example, the young Uzbek lady seen in public wearing a "Boston College" T-shirt. The author is particularly offended by a youth whose jacket bore an image of the American flag on its sleeve. After a diatribe against what the flag on the jacket sleeve stood for, Kovalyev proceeded to slam the Tashkent discoteque crowd, their garish music and the wild, graceless movements they call "dance." He recommends as substitutes for such activity, genuine youth clubs, stadiums, tourist trips to DOSAAF sport-technical bases, patriotic songs, etc.

EDITORS OF UZBEK PUBLICATION CUT RED TAPE SO UZBEKS OUTSIDE UzSSR CAN SUBSCRIBE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 20 January 1984, No 4 carries on page 2 a 200-word article titled "Subscribers Should not Be Angry." The article is a notice from the editors of OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI which reports that they have received many "alarming notes" from people having difficulty subscribing to the publication. In response to one letter from prospective readers in Osh Oblast's Ozgan city (Kirghizia) who complained of limitations placed on subscriptions to OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI, the newspaper's editors sent a telegram to the Ozgan Soyuzpechat. A similar thing happened with readers from Karki city of Turkmenia. Other readers are also having difficulties

with their subscriptions and are contacting the OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI editorial office. Most such letters are being forwarded to the appropriate organizations; the newspaper is awaiting responses from the respective Soyuzpechat offices. In conclusion, "The editors ask readers, along with informing them about subscription renewals, also to tell about how the newspaper is being received."

NOVEL ABOUT FOLK HERO TO BE REVISED

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 20 Jan 84, No 4, p 7
75 words

["Discussion of New Work"]

[Excerpt] There was a discussion in the UzSSR Writers Union Prose Council of the work by writer Maqsud Qoriyev that is dedicated to illuminating the pages of the folk hero Spitamen's heroic struggle against Alexander the Great, who had sworn to conquer the world.

At the end of the meeting Mr. Qorivev communicated that in the process of revising the work he would take the thoughts [expressed at the meeting] into consideration.

CRIMEAN TATAR LITERARY, CULTURAL PLANS FOR 1984 SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar 1 January 1984 page 3 carries four articles on the 1984 plans of various Crimean Tatar cultural and literary establishments. In a 400-word article, Gherkez-Ali Ametov, the head of the Tatar Literature Department of the Ch. Gullam Literature and Art Publishers, briefly mentions some of the Crimean Tatar works published in 1983 and states that in all, 15 books will be produced in 1984. He lists the titles and authors of six of these books. As with other literatures, the role of the positive hero will be expanded in Tatar literature, and narrow, self-serving figures will be phased over. In another 400-word article Edem Nalbandov, a composer, examines current developments in music, particularly with respect to the ensemble Qaytarma. He feels that it would be good if discussions on the work of composers and poets were to be held on the radio and television and if good ethnographic ensembles or folk musicians were to perform and propagandize "our culture." If musicians who play at wedding feasts would do so only in accordance with the customs of "our people" and would retain folk music traditions, they would be carrying out great and noble work. In a 500-word article Server Arifov, senior editor of Tatar Broadcasting in the UzSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, briefly surveys past broadcasts in Crimean Tatar. This year there will be a good number of television performances by amateur groups on Crimean Tatar programs. On the radio, 1984 will be bringing two changes: the latest news will be presented in Crimean Tatar, at a time yet to be determined, and the broadcasting board has decided to form a radio-theater in the Tatar language. In a 400-word article Zakir Qurtnezir, the assistant chief editor of the journal YYLDYZ, mentions particularly notable material published in the journal last year and lists authors whose work

will appear on the pages of the journal this year. The journal will take special note of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the UzSSR and the Uzbekistan Communist Party.

WORK ON CRIMEAN TATAR DICTIONARIES BEING EXPANDED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar 3, 5, and 7 January 1984 page 4 carries a 3,600-word article by Shevket Asanov, the head of a section on the editorial board of the newspaper, on the problem of creating dictionaries for the Crimean Tatar language. [In keeping with an apparent policy of the newspaper, the language is never referred to explicitly as "Crimean Tatar," but rather as simply "Tatar" or "our (native) language."] Asanov is identified in the introduction to this three-part article as having worked on dictionaries of the language for a long time and as being the compiler of the Crimean Tatar-Russian dictionary that regularly appears on page 4 of the newspaper. The article was reportedly prompted by many letters from readers expressing interest in their native language and confused over spelling problems and inconsistencies in the Crimean Tatar press. In the first part of the article, 3 January 1984, Asanov sketches the history of Crimean Tatar lexicography, beginning with the Codex Cumanicus written in 1294-1295 by Italian missionaries in the Crimea. After the October Revolution, 3 scientific conferences were held, in 1927, 1929 and 1934, to discuss orthographic issues, and in 1936 the first orthographic dictionary of the language, containing nearly 14,000 words, was published. A second dictionary was produced in 1939 and later reissued in a fuller form in 1941, but although containing nearly 15,300 words, the actual number of pure Tatar words, that is, excluding Russian and international words and geographical terms, amounted to only 3,500-4,000 words. It also has a number of errors. A Russian-Tatar dictionary for elementary schools was published in 1940. A large-scale lexicographical project was begun before the war, and a first volume was prepared, but it was interrupted by the war, and its fate is unknown. After the war, while other books have appeared, there has not been the attention needed to compile dictionaries, and up to the present no dictionary of any kind has been produced. In the second part of the article, Asanov surveys work done on the Crimean Tatar language recently. Although issues concerning the Crimean Tatar language were raised in the early 1970's by Basyr Ghafurov and in 1974 in eight articles in LENIN BAYRAGHY by Usein Kurkchi, not one of the teachers working in the Tatar Language and Literature Department at the Nizamiy Pedagogical Institute in Tashkent has heeded the advice given in those articles. It would be a mistake to say that these scholars have done nothing; candidate dissertations on some aspects of Crimean Tatar have been defended by Institute teachers Ayder Memetov, in 1975, and Enver Aqmollayev, last year, and by a scientist at the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow last year. But the reading public has not been acquainted with their work on the pages of LENIN BAYRAGHY or the journal YYLDYZ, a circumstance that makes readers wonder who this work is for. Asanov maintains that scholars are obligated to readers to make the results of their research public. In the final part of the article, Asanov examines on-going work in Crimean Tatar lexicography. He discusses certain inconsistencies in the items used in the press and reveals that to prevent them and to promote the development of the language, a meeting was held in

November 1982 on the initiative of the newspaper with the participation of the editorial boards of the newspaper and the journal YYLDYZ, the Tatar Section of the Uzbekistan Writers Union and the Tatar Department of the Nizamiy Institute. The discussion was frank, and even sharp on some issues. It was decided that until new dictionaries come out spelling should be based on the 1941 dictionary. It was also proposed that Usein Kurkchi write up orthographic rules and that they be published in LENIN BAYRAGHY for general discussion. It was also proposed that work on Russian-Tatar and Tatar-Russian glossaries for use in schools be stepped up and concluded in a short period of time. Since that meeting, much has been done. Usein Kurkchi has completed his work on the orthographic rules, and they will soon be published in the newspaper. His explanatory dictionary of Crimean Tatar phrases has been reviewed and is being readied for the press. Work on preparing the school glossaries is on the verge of completion. This was not easy work since the compilers, including the author of this article, worked on them only in their spare time. The Tatar-Russian dictionary appearing in LENIN BAYRAGHY will be expanded and turned over to publishers.

International

WEST'S ISLAMIC PROPAGANDA SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 27 January 1984 carries on pages 1 and 7 a 1,300-word commentary by Prof Dr of Philosophy Iso Jabborov titled "The Life of Slander Is Short." Jabborov recalls a visit to Istanbul in November 1981 as a member of the Soviet delegation to the 100th jubilee conference on Kemal Pasha Atatürk. A number of the speakers at the conference criticized the nature of Soviet-Turkish relations and the treatment of Soviet Muslims. The Soviet delegates made appropriate replies to these charges, which reflect the interests of imperialist circles. In recent years Western mass media and propaganda centers have devoted a great deal of coverage to religious conditions in the USSR. Apart from special radio stations like Vatican Radio, Monte Carlo and the Voice of the Pentateuch, the large stations like Voice of America, BBC and Deutsche Welle have begun daily broadcasts on religion. In 1980 total programming of Western radios amounted to 200 hours a day, a figure that has increased by several times. Particularly after the Iranian Revolution and the events in Afghanistan bourgeois propaganda began to talk of the "Islamic explosion" and the "resurgence of Islam," and to portray the West as the defender and friends of Islam. Today, with the decaying of the capitalist system and the collapse of the colonialist regime, the national liberation movement is on the rise in the Islamic and other countries. Islamic peoples are gaining ever more respect for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. There are more than 800 million Muslims in the world. Islam is the state religion in 42 countries and Muslims form 90-100 percent of the population of 20 countries and the majority in 30 others. Of course imperialism would try to influence such a force. The motivation for the Islamic factor in present U.S. policy is to turn the Islamic world against the USSR. Former presidential aide Brzezinski ordered research on Muslim countries and made such statements as the following in a 1979 issue of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT: "We share some religious conviction with

Muslims because Christianity and Islam are in many respects interrelated." Brzezinski also charged that the Soviet Union deprives Central Asian Muslims of their religious rights and threatens the independence of Muslim countries. The Reagan administration has intensified this approach. U.S. propaganda claims that the turmoil in Afghanistan is proof that Islam and socialism are incompatible, and accounts for the Afghan counterrevolutionary movement as arising from some sort of "Muslim nature." It also claims that the fraternal aid extended by the USSR to the ADR is anti-Islamic. Various Muslim theoreticians are openly anti-communist; for example, the Turkish bourgeois ideolog T. Z. Tunaya, in his book "The Process of Islam," writes that: "Religion is the most powerful force in the fight against communism. Islam is the enemy of communism." Bourgeois propaganda spreads the fabrications that Soviet state organs close churches and mosques, persecute the religious, and even imprison them, but contradicts itself by saying that the majority of the Soviet population is under the influence of religion and that a religious renaissance is taking place. Bourgeois propagandists claim that the building of socialism and the soviet way of life have had no effect at all on the consciousness of the people, and that there continue to thrive among the Central Asian and North Caucasus peoples religious traditions which are radically opposed to the norms of the socialist way of life. Jabborov quotes J. Dulles who wrote: "Religion has deep roots among Eastern peoples and is distinguished by very important features which are impossible to reconcile with atheism and materialism. Because of this we have something in common with them and our task consists of clarifying and developing these common features." Jabborov points to a general unity between imperialism and clericalism, and dismisses both in favor of scientific atheism which is the only doctrine that relentlessly fights to free people from the chains of spiritual slavery and to realize the loftiest human goals.

TERMEZ SHIPPING TO AFGHANISTAN NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 January 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word report from UzTAG titled "On the River of Friendship." The report states that a caravan of ships and barges from the international port of Termez has reached Hairaton port in Afghanistan. On its first trip of 1984 the Tashkent ship under Captain Jumaqul Bozorov and the Velikiy Oktaybr' ship were in the caravan. The report notes that Termez dock workers overfulfilled their 1983 plan by 25,000 tons of freight, and that instrumental in their success was a smooth working relationship with the Termez Department of the Central Asian Railroad and with truckers.

ANNIVERSARY OF INDIAN STATEHOOD OBSERVED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 January 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word commentary by Prof Dr of History T. Ghiyosov, board member of the Indian Chapter of the Uzbek Friendship Society, titled "Pearl of Asia." The commentary is published in conjunction with the 34th anniversary of Indian statehood. Ghiyosov reviews some of the economic accomplishments of India, but also notes that the country still faces serious problems, such as eradicating illiteracy and providing housing. Cooperation with the Soviet Union has been very important in India's

development. More than 30 percent of its steel, 70 percent of its oil, 80 percent of its metallurgical heavy machinery, 60 percent of its generators and 20 percent of its electric energy is produced at enterprises built with Soviet aid. The Soviet Union is India's largest trade partner, accounting for 16 percent of its export volume. Scientific and cultural relations are also expanding, especially in the fields of education and space. Recently, Ghiyosov accompanied a tourist group sent by the Uzbek Friendship Society to India. The Soviets became familiar with Indian life and culture, and at a meeting at the Delhi Cultural Center spoke about Soviet efforts to maintain world peace. Ghiyosov commends India's foreign policy, which is founded on principles of nonalignment, peace and equal rights.

ANNIVERSARY OF MONGOL-SOVIET PACT OBSERVED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 January 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by D. Orsoo, Mongolian People's Republic vice-consul in Tashkent, titled "Shining Example." The article is published in conjunction with the 18th anniversary of the MPR-USSR pact for friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. Orsoo states that friendship and cooperation coincides with the basic interests of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, and that the pact has served to promote enormous economic changes in the MPR. Today, nearly 50 percent of the industrial goods, 95 percent of the electric energy, 81 percent of the coal, 85 percent of the flour, and 70 percent of the candy and textile goods produced in the MPR is by enterprises built with Soviet aid. Scientific cooperation includes the recent Soviet space launch that carried the first Mongol cosmonaut Jegderdemidin Gurragcha. Cultural cooperation plays a large role in eliminating Mongol backwardness, which is a heritage of feudalism; 90 percent of Mongolia's national cadres received education in the USSR. Peoples of the two countries also hold cultural days, including the 1983 Mongolian days in Uzbekistan which were a true celebration of brotherhood. Orsoo concludes that the Mongolian people highly value the Soviet Union's selfless aid and fully support its peace initiatives.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HEAD SURVEYS ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 1 January 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word interview with Iqbolkhon Tokhtakhojayeva, chairwoman of the Uzbek Friendship Society, by Qulman Ochilov titled "Our Friendship Ties Are Strong." The interview is prefaced by a remark on the falsity of bourgeois claims that the Soviet Union is closed to foreigners and that it is difficult to establish cultural ties with the Soviets. Takhtakhojayeva notes that the Uzbek Friendship Society, founded in March 1953, today has friendship and cultural ties with 120 countries. These ties are constantly growing because peoples of the world support the peace-loving foreign policy of the party and state. In 1983 Days of the Soviet Union were held in Great Britain, West Germany and Spain. Uzbeks were members of these delegations and took the opportunity to speak about the struggle of the Soviet people for peace. Uzbek artists also performed in more than 30 cities, including London, Manchester, Hannover, Hamburg, Cordova and Grenada. During these festivals the

British-Soviet Friendship Society increased by 300 members, the Soviet flag was raised for the first time in Hannover, and Bukhara and Cordova became sister cities. Also in 1983 Japan, Mongolia and Macedonia held cultural days in Uzbekistan. Tokhtakhojayeva notes that each year the society receives hundreds of letters from abroad with requests for information. She cites the example of New York University Professor Harold Battersby, who has visited Uzbekistan several times, written a dissertation on the works of Asqad Mukhtor and taught Uzbek. The society has sent information on various themes requested by Professor Battersby.

UZBEK NOVEL TRANSLATED INTO GERMAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 January 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word translation from German of an article by Helmut Zemke titled "The Shining Path of Creativity." Zemke devotes this article to the life of Odil Qoqubov, Uzbek novelist and editor of OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI, and to the German translation of Yoqubov's novel "Ulugbek's Treasury" (Adyl Jakubov, DIE SCHATZE DES ULUGH-BEG, Translated by Günter Jeniche, Berlin: Neues Leben Pub). Zemke considers the novel a valuable, thought-provoking work about life, good and evil, the world and man's duty.

MOZAMBICAN EDUCATORS' DELEGATION IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Ye. Pavshukova (OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent) titled "'We Came Here to Study and Learn.'" The article consists primarily of an interview with the head of a delegation of educators from Mozambique, the head of the general education national directorate of Maputo Zefaniash Muete. The Mozambican delegation consists primarily of directors of general education schools. During their visit they are visiting schools and examining questions related to trade selection and learning vocations in interschool education-production kombinats; they are also taking excursions to various places in Tashkent and attending performances at the Hamza and Navoi theatres.

UzSSR EDUCATORS ESTABLISH LINKS WITH HUNGARIAN INSTITUTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 January 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by A. Agoronyan (prorector of Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizomiy, Dr of Philosophical Sciences, professor); R. Masharipov (head of Khorezm Oblast Department of People's Education) and N. Asqarov (head of Yangiaryyskiy Rayon Department of People's Education, Distinguished UzSSR Worker of People's Education). The article is titled "Seven Days in Hungary." It reports on a week visit made in September 1983 to Hungary made by a Soviet delegation. The great majority of the article consists of a description of the Hungarian educational system and various institutions. Among details concerning the visit reported is the fact that an evening of friendship was held at a school which the delegation visited in the Hungarian village of Tihany. At that evening the Uzbek guests spoke about "Uzbekistan and Khorezm, and about the development and

and perspectives of people's education." It was decided to establish links between students and scholars of Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute and Etvosh Laranda University.

INDIAN EDUCATORS VISIT TASHKENT

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 19 Nov 83 p 2

[OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent, "Indian Educators in Tashkent"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday guests from India were at the UzSSR Ministry of Education. In the delegation led by the head of the Indian National Research Center Professor K. Pavar were representatives of people's education of the cities of Delhi, Mysore, Pune, Hyderabad and Bubashesh.

Head of the Ministry Office of Schools, member of the board J. Gh. Yoldoshev acquainted the guests with the development process and perspectives of the republic's educational system.

CRIMEAN TATAR FROM TURKEY VISITS FAMILY IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar 9 and 12 February 1984 page 4 carries a 2,000-word article by Velyadiye Nasyrova on the visit of 57-year-old Seit-Asan Yldyz and his wife Fikret to Kokand in February 1983 to see his family and relatives. This was the second visit by Seit-Asan to the Soviet Union from the country where he lives now, Turkey; the first was for a very short period of time in October 1977. He met with his mother and many relatives, but unfortunately his father did not live to say farewell to his son. Nasyrova narrates how as a 15-year-old from the village of Biyel in Karasubazarskiy Rayon, Seit-Asan had been taken by the Nazis during the Second World War and sent to Germany to work. After the war, Seit-Asan's only desire was to return to the Homeland. He and his companions, still very young, thought that because Turkey was close to their Homeland, they could easily return home from there. By long and dangerous paths they reached Turkey, but all their efforts to return to the Homeland failed. He met Fikret, a Crimean Tatar whose family had fled the poverty and hunger of the Crimea before the October Revolution. When she first stepped foot in the Soviet Union, she felt she had arrived in her real Homeland. The Yldyzes were very touched by the hospitality shown to them in the Soviet Union. When the writer of the article said to them, "You say it is very good here, your mother and your family are also here, you like the life..." Seit-Asan, understanding her, interrupted and said that they had their own grown children and grandchildren and that the roots are deep. Everyone fell silent, because they understood that Seit-Asan had forever been separated from his Homeland. But Seit-Asan, with a hopeful look, interjected that Turkey's president has stated his country's desire to live in friendly relations with its neighbors and that therefore there may be more frequent visits. Nasyrova describes the sad farewells and makes two concluding points--that it is war, cursed war, that is guilty of separating families like Seit-Asan's and that there is nothing as harsh in life as to be separated from the Homeland. She quotes Seit-Asan as saying, "The Homeland is the most sacred, the most precious thing. The Homeland--that is life!"

Economics

EDITORIAL REBUKES TRADE WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 January 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial strongly rebuking state trade workers for their lack of professional responsibility, arrogance towards their customers, lack of concern for the customers' needs and outright criminality. It suggests, moreover, that widespread difficulties in fulfillment of trade turnover plans may in fact be due to the inadequacies and improper actions of trade workers more than anything else. The editorial also condemns careless storage and display of goods and a lack of imagination in all areas of sales technique.

WORK OF ALMA-ATA AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 24 January 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,100-word article by T. Qazhamqulov, prorector for scientific work of the Alma-Ata People's Economy Institute, on the work of his institute to fulfill the requirements of the current Soviet Food Program and meet Soviet food needs better. The article is published under the regular rubric "Paths of the Food Program."

Food program research, Qazhamqulov begins, now involves 14 departments of the Alma-Ata People's Economy Institute, in collaboration with some 18 production units, ministries and authorities. In fact, he goes on, almost one-third of all institute research is on the Soviet Food Program.

Among topics of current research mentioned by Qazhamqulov are refinement of agricultural management, the new water to come from the Siberian Rivers and the Yesil-Karaganda and Great Alma-Ata Canal projects and the economic reorganization that the completion of such projects will entail. He complains, however, of agencies and ministries that are unconcerned about science as it relates to agriculture and its improvement. He calls for "consciousness-raising" efforts in this area.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF KACHAR IRON ORE CONTINUES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 12, December 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,400-word article by Qaysar Alimov on the rapid

development taking place at the Kachar open-pit iron ore mines in Kustanay Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Leading Construction Fronts."

Seven years ago, Alimov begins, the decision was made to develop major iron mining and ore refining facilities at Kachar and since that time rapid progress has been made with deliveries of raw ore to reach 5 million tons in 1984. And along with the buildup of mining, he continues, has gone the accelerated construction of the ore refining combine (section 2 is due for a 1987 completion, section 3 in 1990) and associated facilities.

Alimov acknowledges, however, problems in the unified management of the combine, and shortages of heavy machinery and cadres. Of these problems, the shortage of trained specialists, Alimov stresses, is the most severe.

ALMA-ATA INSTITUTE SEEKS EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT BUILDINGS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 12, December 1983 carries on pages 6-7 an 1,100-word article by research worker Baqawlet Qumarov on work by the Alma-Ata State Kazakh "PromstroyNIiprojekt" Planning and Scientific Research Institute to develop new earthquake standards for Kazakh construction and earthquake resistant buildings. The article is one of a continuing series on "innovations."

The State Kazakh "PromstroyNIiprojekt" Planning and Scientific Research Institute, Qumarov begins, has made many contributions to Kazakh and regional architecture and in the last 10-15 years has become strongly involved with research on earthquakes and their implications for Kazakh and regional architectural planning. One result, he goes on, has been new local and regional standards for the earthquake resistant qualities of construction. Another, he continues, is the on-going research of the institute on earthquakes and architecture in general and on the production of more earthquake resistant buildings in the future.

Qumarov goes on to look at some of the research that is being done in this area in detail. Discussed are research on types of foundations, development of new earthquake simulators for testing types of buildings and components and research on the resistance of different types of soil to earthquakes.

NEW RUBRIC ON REGIONS OF REPUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1984 carries on page 8 a 1,300-word article by Nughyman Bayandin, full member of the USSR Geography Society, on the Saryarqa Region of North Central Kazakhstan. The article introduces a new rubric intended to survey the various regions of the KaSSR and entitled "Ancestral Lands."

Bayandin begins with a definition and characterization of his region and then moves on to its past history and present development. He notes in the latter connection, for example, the mineral riches now being exploited in the area. Among known mineral deposits are coal, oil, copper, lead,

chrome, tungsten, molybdenum, cadmium, gallium, germanium, indium and tellurium, along with chemical and building materials. In his article, Bayandin stresses the firm Kazakh traditions of the Saryarqa.

Social and Cultural Affairs

REPUBLIC BOOK TRADE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 January 1984 carries on page 3 a 500-word KazTAG article by W. Sadyqova, deputy chief of the KaSSR State Committee on the Press, Printing and the Book Trade, on the current state and achievements of the KaSSR book publishing industry. Sadyqova notes that some 1,500 books are published in the KaSSR each year with a total printing of 32 million volumes and that the share of literary works in this total continues to grow (59.5 percent of books published were fine and children's literature in 1982; in 1983 the figure was 60.5 percent).

EDITORIAL UNDERSCORES NEW EDUCATION GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIC QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 January 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial discussing the recently issued "Basic Directions for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools." The editorial stresses the importance of education for the future of the KaSSR and USSR and of educational levels as a sign of enhanced levels of living. It calls upon all concerned to meet the "new qualitative levels" called for by the directions. The editorial caps more than a week of readers letters and other statements on the reform published by SOTSIALISTIC QAZAQSTAN, which also carried the text of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution itself. The editorial has, significantly, nothing to say about recent criticisms of the Kazakh Nationality Schools.

KAZAKH LITERARY WEEKLY COMMENTATOR ON NEED FOR SCHOOL REFORM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata AQZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 13 January 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Qayyrbolat Yesenov, senior research worker of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Linguistic Institute, on the "Basic Directions for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools" recently issued by the CPSU Central Committee and their implications for the KaSSR. The article is entitled "Urgent Needs."

Yesenov begins by praising the role of Soviet schools in the past and notes the many things that they have accomplished brilliantly since the revolution. However, he goes on, in spite of their past contributions, schools have been unable in recent times to conform fully to current needs in this age of technological and scientific revolution.

With this introduction, Yesenov goes on to look at deficiencies in Kazakh education that are, in his view, having an adverse qualitative impact on the schools. The deficiencies include classes that are too large (up to 40, in some cases), problems with instructional programs, methods and

materials, poorly selected texts that are uneven in quality, difficult to understand and boring, an overly rigid approach to education that does not take the individual qualities of students into consideration and teacher training that is too theoretical and not pragmatic enough in content.

LITERARY WEEKLY FEATURES UIGHUR DRAMA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 13 January 1984 carries on pages 10-11 a 2,700-word article by Akhmetzhan Qadyrov reviewing the past and present of Uighur drama, subject of two recent anthologies published in the KASSR (in 1979, 1983) and praising the long tradition and high development of Uighur drama. Qadyrov is still critical of the inability of certain writers and genres to realize their specific "stylistic potentialities" which, he notes, is urgently in need of a "rebirth" but has failed, as of yet, to find it.

CULTURAL NEEDS OF KAZAKH CHILDREN NOT MET BY SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 27 January 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,300-word roundtable discussion on "teachers, parents and children" featuring Teacher Aliya Duysenova, Kindergarten Chief Gulsin Il'yasheva, Tolewtay Aqsholaqov, senior research worker of the Ybyray Altynsarin imeni Pedagogical Scientific Research Institute, and Tursyn Sydygov, vice-dekan of the Philology Faculty of the Abay imeni Kazakh Pedagogical Institute. The roundtable discussion was recorded by Mereke Qulkenov and is published in response to the recently issued "Basic Directions for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools."

Roundtable participants were asked for an appraisal of the plan as a whole and an evaluation of its specific provisions, about the problem of suiting education to the cultural and psychological needs of nationality and other special groups of children, the failure of schools to provide the kind of broadly based (including, roundtable participants emphasize, good training in Kazakh language and culture) education needed today, and the need for more parent participation in the educational process. Roundtable participants were in general agreement on the need for reform and see education's role today as even more vital than in the past. Turning to the issue of the education of nationality children, Gulsin Il'yasheva complains vehemently of the neglect of Kazakh culture in Kazakh nationality schools and in other republic schools with large Kazakh student bodies. She suggests that Russian culture is being pushed at the expense of native Kazakh traditions and calls for greater effort to introduce Kazakh as well as Russian culture to republic kindergarten students. Other roundtable participants complain in turn about poor Kazakh textbooks at every level (most, they note, are poor translations from the Russian that are hard to understand) and about a neglect of Kazakh language after the primary grades of of Kazakh literature generally in the schools. As a result, the participants suggest, school graduates are simply not being prepared to exercise the leadership roles in republic society that they must.

NEED FOR STRICT ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 12, December 1983 carries on page 7 a 700-word article by research worker Naqypbek Sadwaqasov on "Law and the Environment." The article is published under the regular rubric "Legal Education."

Sadwaqasov notes the increased demands placed upon the natural environment--particularly in the capitalist countries--by rapid technological and scientific progress and stresses the role of environmental law in protecting it and forcing the conservation of its diminishing resources. As a result of such law, in the KaSSR, where poaching of wild animals is a major problem, some 6,394 arrests were made in 1981. Sadwaqasov suggests that better legal education might drastically reduce the number of such arrests in the future.

RUSSIANS INVESTIGATE BIGFOOT SIGHTINGS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1984 carries on pages 18-19 a 1,700-word article by Doctor of Philological Sciences Myrzabek Duysenov on sightings of "wild men" (Sasquatch, "Big-foot," "Albasty," "Kisi Kiik," etc.) in the Soviet Union and in other parts of the world. The article is published under the regular rubric "Answers to Readers' Letters."

Duysenov reviews world sightings of ape-like "wild men," describes the type of creature involved and suggests that evidence is sufficient to conclude that there probably are such creatures in isolated mountain areas, including parts of the Soviet Union. Throughout his article, particular attention is devoted to Central Asian and Siberian sightings of "wild men," called "Albasty" (red heads) or "Kisi Kiik" (man-goat) by the Kazakhs. Reference is also made in Duysenov's article to a recently published Russian-language book by B. F. Poshnev, "Sovremenoye Sostoyaniye Voprosa o Reliktovykh Gominidakh" (The Present State of Scholarship on the Problem of Relic Men), Moscow, 1983, pointing up the seriousness with which the topic is regarded by the Soviets. Duysenov notes that research continues.

1983 ACHIEVEMENTS, 1984 PLANS IN UIGHUR LITERATURE CITED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur 1 Januar 1984 page 3 carries four articles on the accomplishments achieved last year in the realm of Uighur literature and Uighur studies, as well as the plans for 1984. A 450-word article by a correspondent for the newspaper lists a number of books that will be published in 1984 in the Uighur language by Kazakhstan, Mektep and Zhazushy Publishers. For instance, A. Sorapbergenov's "Religion and Morality" will discuss the origin of religion and how religion influences a person's moral character, and in L. P. Zamoyskiy's "The Hidden Spring of International Terrorism," the secret terrorist activity being undertaken in various places in the world by the forces of international imperialism headed by the U.S. is exposed. Among the books to be published by Mektep Publishers will be the collective work "A Short Dictionary of Uighur Phrases." In a 550-word interview, Akhmatjan Hashirov, a consultant

in Uighur literature within the Kazakhstan Writers Union, discusses the recent activities of the Uighur Literature Council within the Union, headed by Jamaldin Bosaqov. He notes among several other matters that the Uighur poet Uchqun (real name: Dolqun Yassenov) was named a laureate of the KaSSR Writers Union prize, a first in the history of Uighur literature. A 200-word article by a correspondent for the newspaper discusses the publication of the second issue of the economic-political, literary-artistic anthology [Parvaz] ["Flight"] that has begun appearing once a year under the Uighur literature editorial board of Zhazushy Publishers. In the anthology is an article by Ghojakhmat Sadvaqasov on Mahmud Qashqariy's "Divanu Lughat-at Turk" and by D. Isiyev on the ancient culture of the Uighurs. On the same page is a 600-word article by Gh. Sadvaqasov, the chief of the Uighur Studies Department and a corresponding member of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences, on recent developments in Uighur studies. In 1983 the Department he heads completed the planned work in the realm of Uighur language, literature, history and art satisfactorily. He then describes books offered to the public last year, one of which was "Actual Problems of Soviet Uighur Studies," a compilation of nearly 70 articles by scholars from all over the USSR who participated in the First Republican Uighur Studies Conference in May 1979. One of the most honorable tasks of the Department Sadvaqasov heads is the training of Uighur studies scholars. The need for language and literature specialists has increased in connection with the opening of the Uighur Department at the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute imeni Abay. In addition, there are on-going, multi-year projects involving the 16 members of the Departments including the publication of B. Arshidinov's "The Four Dervishes." Sadvaqasov reports that he was involved last year in editing the explanatory dictionary of the Uighur language and in writing certain sections of a scientific grammar of Uighur. Soon Mektep Publishers will produce a monograph entitled "The Script and Spelling of the Uighur Literary Language" and a book "The Grammar of Uighur," the latter intended for Uighur emigrants living in foreign countries.

KAZAKHSTAN PUBLISHERS TO STRESS ATHEISM, IDEOLOGY IN 1984

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 17 January 1984 page 4 carries a 600-word article by L. Razumova, a senior editor in propaganda with the Kazakhstan Publishers on the 1984 plans of the publishing house she is associated with. Books and pamphlets on the atheist topic are in greater demand than ever before; the literature to be published on this topic is mainly aimed at students in the party school system and at propagandists and agitators. In 1984 G. N. Aimov's "Atheist Education of Young People," A. A. Alimbayev's "The Atheism of the Soviet Working Class," Sh. B. Amanturlin's "Religious Superstitions and the Ways of Overcoming Them" will be published in Russian, and N. Ashirov and Kh. Ismailov's "Criticism of Anti-Soviet Falsification of Islam and the Condition of Muslims in the USSR" will appear in Kazakh. In the book "Religion and Morality" by A. Soranbergenov [as published, compare with summary above], issues concerning the formation of a scientific-materialistic worldview in the Uighur population are examined. The author demonstrates the erroneous nature of Islam's moral precepts. By concrete example, he shows the harmfulness of religious superstitions and customs and relates how true communist morality,

with its new customs and traditions, is taking a firm hold in life. The publication of several books on the history of the Kazakh SSR is also anticipated in the publishers' plan. Among the books to be published on international affairs is L. P. Zamoyskiy's "The Hidden Instigators of International Terrorism," in which the increase of extremism and its most ferocious manifestation, terrorism, in the U.S. and other large capitalist states in the last 10 years is recounted. The author, on the basis of many documents and facts, exposes the hidden instigators of international terrorism and the subversive activities organized by them. Other pamphlets on the communist party and ideological work will also be published.

NEW BOOK ON HISTORY OF UIGHUR LITERATURE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 12 January 1984 page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by A. Narinbayev, a doctor of the philological sciences and a professor, reviewing a new book produced by the Uighur Studies Department of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Linguistics Institute, entitled "A Short History of Uighur Literature." Until its publication no scientific work had appeared that covered the entire picture of the development of Uighur literature from its very beginnings, as well as discussing the mutual ties of its folklore and written literature with Oriental literature and above all with the literature of the Turkic-speaking peoples. The responsible editor of the book was the famous scholar Ghojakhmat Sadvaqasov. It contains an introduction, 10 chapters and a detailed bibliography and treats Uighur literature from its beginnings until the October Revolution. Attention is devoted to the issue of the role played by Uighur literature in developing the spiritual culture of the other Turkic peoples. The authors of the book were particularly concerned with the deep roots of the mutual connections between Uighur and Uzbek literature. Since religion and clerics played an important role in the era of feudalism, no one, including poets, was free of their influence. Therefore it is not accidental that in their creative output they gave a very firm place to works that extolled Allah. But the influence of religion did not lessen the astonishing talent of thinkers and writers. Many Uighur poets adhered to the style and content of the Oriental school, but some poets, such as Bilal Nazim, based their work on popular traditions. In either case, the works of Uighur poets are very popular at the present time. Narinbayev notes that the authors of this book could have done more in working out the developmental periods of Uighur literature and in providing more information on lesser-known writers, but he states that these shortcomings do not at all diminish the value of the book.

SCHOOL REFORM DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS PROBLEMS IN UIGHUR SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 26 January 1984 page 1 carries an 800-word lead article in conjunction with the current All-Union discussion on the need for reforms in the general and professional school systems. One should not think that there are in schools any sort of "second-rate" subjects such as the subject of work in the formation of a knowledgeable, hard-working person. As is well known, in some schools there are those who regard work, music and physical education classes from this

point of view. It is impossible to value highly the knowledge of a student with a low ideological-political consciousness and without a high esthetic sense only because he knows mathematics well. The draft proposal on school reform is also relevant for Uighur schools. At the present time there are more than 70 schools with instruction in Uighur in Kazakhstan, in which more than 1,000 teachers are imparting knowledge to nearly 25,000 young people. Despite successes in labor, moral-esthetic and military-patriotic education in Uighur schools, there are still a number of problems to be solved. The quality of some textbooks being published by Mektep Publishers, especially some literature textbooks, is poor. But the workers at this publishing house are not entirely to blame for this; "In Uighur literature our writers have not been paying as much attention as they should be children's literature up this very day."

In the same newspaper 9 February 1984 page 4 is a 500-word interview with K. B. Balakhmetov, KaSSR minister of education, responding to questions about the future of Uighur schools and the admission of Uighurs to higher education institutions. Balakhmetov acknowledges a shortage of textbooks and learning aids and inadequate teacher preparation, but he maintains that Mektep Publishers and two institutes are revitalizing their work in this respect. He points out that Uighur schools in Kazakhstan are better supplied with teachers of the indigenous nationality than Kazakh schools in some oblasts and that the number of male teachers working in them is the highest in the republic. It has been observed that the number of students in national schools has been declining in recent years. The basic reason is that parents are sending their children to Russian schools. According to Balakhmetov, "Inasmuch as getting an education is a Soviet citizen's constitutional right, we cannot prevent Uighur children from studying in Russian or Kazakh schools." The point he stresses is that the students in national schools are doing poorly in the subject of Russian language and literature. If the teaching of Russian were to be conducted with high responsibility and if optional lessons were to be organized, the students' mastery of Russian would be at the level of demand. In that case, there would be no need to persuade Uighur families to have their children taught in their native language.

UIGHUR WRITERS PRESS FOR JOURNAL, MORE UNION MEMBERSHIP

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 3 February 1984 page 4 carries a 500-word report by Uchqun [an Uighur poet] on a recent discussion between the first secretary of the Kazakhstan Writers Union, Olzhas Suleymenov and several Uighur literary figures. The head of the Uighur Literature Council within the Union, J. Bosaqov, spoke during the discussion and raised various issues. Bosaqov stated that there are among the Uighur poets and writers more than 20 members of the USSR Writers Union in Kazakhstan and more than 10 in Uzbekistan. Besides these, the number of Uighur writers who have authored 2-3 or even 4-5 books but who have not yet been accepted into Union membership is around 30-40. Thus the ranks of Uighur writers are quite extensive. Bosaqov continued, "Unfortunately, in proportion to this, our press organs are too few. At the present time, there is no newspaper or journal other than KOMMUNIZM TUGHI that is widely

acquainting readers with the work of writers and poets. We think that conditions are ripe for the publication of a journal in the Uighur language. If it would be difficult to issue a journal, the publication of an anthology appearing bimonthly would be a great help to us. Another issue to talk about is expanding the acceptance of Uighur poets and writers into membership in the USSR Writers Union. The work done in this regard during the last several years is unsatisfactory." Other issues were raised by Uighur writers. For instance, the many Uighurs who live in Uzbekistan and Kirghizia long for meetings with their own artistic and literary figures, and therefore it would be beneficial to conduct Uighur literature days in those republics. Translation of Uighur works into Russian and foreign languages was also a topic at the discussion. It is no secret that nearly every year the printer's sheets allotted by Zhazushy Publishers for Uighur literature do not satisfy the growing demand of readers. Writers Union first secretary Suleymenov "expressed his sincere thoughts and opinions pertaining to the above proposals." The article ends with a list of other participants in the discussion.

International

SOVIET-INDIAN RELATIONS NOW CLOSER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZQSTAN in Kazakh 26 January 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Professor I. Qaraqulov, vice president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, published in note of Indian National Day. Qaraqulov praises the establishment of the republic of India 34 years ago as a major event in world history and underscores India's leadership in the causes of peace and nonalignment. Noting India's economic and social gains since liberation, he praises the Soviet role in bringing them about and records that Soviet assistance to India has radically increased in recent years with 80 projects now built or being built with Soviet assistance (including 40 percent of India's steel producing capacity). New projects are the Bkhillay and Bokaro Metallurgy Plants.

KAZAKH POET ABDIRAKHMANOVA PUBLISHED BY IRAQI TURKMEN

Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 13 Jan 84 p 5

[Text] During the first days of December last year, KaSSR Days were celebrated in the Iraqi Arab Republic. A delegation of literary, scientific and art figures headed by Sh. Zhanibekov, deputy chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, took part. Included in the delegation was the poetess T. Abdirakhmanova. Recently a picture of the Kazakh poetess Tursynkhan Abdirakhmanova and a few of her poems were published in Bagdad in the weekly YURT (Homeland), the organ of Iraqi Turkmen writers.

NEW BOOK FOCUSES ON EARLY KAZAKH RELATIONS WITH CHINA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1984 carries on page 31 a 900-word review by S. Nurzhaqiyaynov of V. S. Kuznetsov's "Tsinskaya Imperiya na Rubezhakh Tsentral'noy Azii" (The Ch'ing

Empire on the Fringes of Central Asia). The review is entitled "Century of Turmoil."

Kuznetsov's book, which is published under the auspices of the Siberian Branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, deals with the Ch'ing penetration of Central Asia in the 18th and 19th centuries with particular reference to Kazakh relations with China. Kuznetsov characterizes the period under discussion in his book as one of great difficulty for the Kazakhs, although he also notes many "progressive" features, including the "voluntary submission" of the Kazakhs to Russia, and seems to suggest a certain commonality of Kazakh and Chinese interest due to the Dzungar threat. The figure of Abylay Khan is singled out for particular praise as a great Kazakh nationalist leader in a time of adversity.

KAZAKH REPORTS ON VISIT TO INDIA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 1, January 1984 carries on pages 14-17 a 2,000-word article by B. Zhiyenghaliyev reporting on a recent trip to India in a Kazakh cultural delegation. The article is published in note of Indian National Day.

Zhiyenghaliyev stresses the great advances of India since liberation and the role of Soviet cooperation in bringing them about--for example, aid in construction of the Bkhilay and Bokaro Metallurgical Plants and the Visakhapatnam Steel Mill, which will make India self-sufficient in steel production. He does note, however, in spite of continuing progress, there is another side to the picture, namely India's great poverty, economic backwardness and population problem.

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